DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,498—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WATERBURY WATCH

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

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Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th Dec. 1889.
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B.L.	CLYDE	4139	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th „
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BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
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BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd „
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†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th „
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL.....	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th „

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. „
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
S.S. CLAN MACGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer.	On or about. 3rd Jan.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.

For particulars as to rates of passage-money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
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Bombay, November 2, 1888.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
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FOR "'XMAS" AND "NEW YEAR."

MONA THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL

THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle.....Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for.....Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE

IS suitable for the Robust in health, as well as the Invalid. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it. It is nutritious, stimulating, flesh-forming, and health-restoring.

Per doz., Rs. 27. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS: KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 26th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS EVE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, FORT ESTABLISHMENT, WILL BE KEPT OPEN TILL 8 P.M.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SILVER MOUNTED STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., have JUST RECEIVED a large CONSIGNMENT of STERLING SILVER, Hall marked, MOUNTED WALKING STICKS. These articles make very useful presents for 'Xmas.

Prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.

A large assortment of Cheaper Sticks, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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WALNUTS, NUTS, STILTON CHEESE,

Are now in stock.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOYS.

A large selection suitable for Children of all ages.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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Of all sizes and sorts.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

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MIRRORS

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FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

LARGEST EXHIBITION YET IN

THE COUNTRY.

!! MIRRORS !!

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

MIRROR MANUFACTURERS,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

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BOMBAY.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

Rs. 37 per doz.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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GIESLER AND CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE,

Cash Price: Quarts, Rs. 56; Pints, Rs. 30-8.

Wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

PERRIER JOUET'S "Finest Dry," per dozen bottles	Rs. 55	; half Bottles	Rs. 30	0
Do. do. "Reserve Cuvee"	„ 62	„	34	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 64	„	35	0
Roederer's "Reserve"	„ 65	„	37	8
Superior Sparkling Saumur	„ 31	„	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S WINE

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digesitive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

A Great Variety of Leather Goods,
PHOTO FRAMES, ALBUMS, AND SCREENS.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
LADIES' WORK BASKETS AND HAND BAGS.
Perfumery in Great Variety
WRITING DESKS AND CASES. PERPETUAL CALENDARS.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!

*** For the CONVENIENCE of our constituents our establishment will remain OPEN till a LATE HOUR THIS EVENING, CHRISTMAS EVE.

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THE WEST END OF LONDON, IN RAMPART ROW.

SPECIAL XMAS AND NEW YEAR GOODS.

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SATURDAY, December 22. | MONDAY, December 24.

From 6 to 9 p.m.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
CHANGING FACES DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
SLEEPING DOLLS.
AMERICAN MECHANICAL TOYS.
FANCY TOYS.
TIN TOYS.
FATHER CHRISTMAS.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
&c., &c., &c.

A large variety to select from, from Annas 8 to Rs. 100 each.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam, on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

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XMAS '88. "SPECIAL SHIPMENT."

"NEW GOODS." NEW YEAR '89.

ALL DEPARTMENTS REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

RHEUMATIKON.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.

HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES.

THESE CASES are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather, and fitted with Pockets for Paper and Envelopes, places for Pens, Pencils, Ink-Eraser, &c., and firmly secured with Lock and Key and Straps.

Quarto size	Rs. 16	8
Foolscap size	„ 18	8
Do. do. but with Extra Pockets for Cards, Stamps, &c.		
Quarto size	Rs. 20	0
Foolscap size	„ 22	8

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

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TOLLEY'S NEW S. and D. B. EXPRESS RIFLES .450 .360 .500 .544. Rs. 265, 300, 400, 500.

D. B. GUNS of Latest Pattern and Best Finish. Rs. 200, 255, 400, 480.

HENRY'S 2nd Hand Almost New.
S. B. C. F. 12 bore Rifle..... Rs. 200
D. B. 500 Express..... „ 200

REILLY, GREENER, BLAND, PARKER BROS., &c. 12 bore Guns, Express Magazine, Rook Rifles. Rs. 60, 170, 200, 320, 375.

Full details on application.

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Bankers and Agents.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.

GRAND PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0

Back Seats ..... Annas 8.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

S. S. "QUEEN VICTORIA" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 23rd December, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for my countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing sheds. After removal from the Landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Finest "Cavites."
Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS.

The Indian Havannah *par excellence*.
Rs. 3 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOTS.

"Moung Loos."
Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100.
Mild, Mellow, and Matured.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Further Shipment just to hand.
All Orders Promptly Executed.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

"Golden Block" Mixture.
Smoked everywhere throughout India.
Rs. 3-4 per 1lb. tin. Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Of all kinds in great variety from the First Makers of London, Paris, and Vienna.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

GOLD HUNTING and Open Case Crystal Glass, large and small size, Watches of James McCabe's own distinguished Manufacture.

This is the last opportunity for those who have a taste for McCabe's Watches to profit by, since there are a very few in hand to sell, and the rate very moderate.

The Genuineness of the Watches will be proved by McCabe's own Writing.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

IN the Advertisement for TENDERS for SUPPLIES and WORKS for the Municipality during 1888-90, that appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, please READ 21st January, 1889, instead of 20th January, 1889.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Lady Doctors' quarters, &c., for the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Lady Doctors' quarters" will be received in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 4th proximo.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANCHORDAS PREMJEE has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1888.

All that piece of Government ground with the bungalows, chawls, stables, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate at lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,914 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the Girgaum Back Road, on the East by the Khetwady Cross Street, and on the West also by Khetwady Cross Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 612 and 286 of Pension and Tax and New Nos. 1,952 and 2,980, and old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 7,424, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1,268, Street Nos. 98 to 104, and were formerly in the occupation of Ramdas Purshotum, and are now in the occupation of the said Ranchordas Premjee.

MANSUKLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE

IS hereby given with reference to the notice inserted in the issue of the 20th inst. by Messrs. WINTER, BURDER, and BAYLEY at the instance of REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL that no power of attorney was given by the said Reuben David Israel to ISSAC EPHRAIM and SYED AHMED in the month of February, 1888. That the said Reuben David Isral granted a general Power of Attorney to Issac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed on the 19th April, 1888, to enable them to act for him and deal with his property, both moveable and immoveable in such manner as they might think best. That under and by virtue of the Power the said Issac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed at the request of the said Reuben David Israel mortgaged a house situated in Bombay, and belonging to the said Reuben David Israel, and sold a house situate in Poona and belonging to him. That the said Issac Ephraim and Syed Ephraim at the request of the said Reuben David Israel duly rendered a full and true account of their dealings under and by virtue of the said Power of Attorney, and the said Reuben David Israel found the same to be correct, and duly executed a Release in their favour on the 7th November, 1888, the said Release being interpreted to the said Reuben David Israel by a certified Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, executed in the presence of the undersigned and registered.

Under these circumstances the Public are hereby notified that the said Reuben David israel is alone responsible for the acts of the said Issac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed in relation to the said mortgage and sale.

ED. WILKIN,
Attorney for Issac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HONOURABLE SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Knight, of Bombay, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate near Haines Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40,650 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3, 4, 636, 711, 629, 699, 712, 750, and 713, New Nos. 2,723 and 2,727, and New Survey Nos. 12,682, 12,684, 12,620, and 12,704, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Dadajee Habajee, on or towards the south partly by Government ground, and partly by the property of Ranchordas Pranjivandas, on or towards the east by the ground belonging to the Municipality, and under which the Toolsey Water Pipe runs, and on or towards the west by Government ground.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

XMAS FESTIVITIES 1888 and 1889.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow Street Fort, Bombay.
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HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards.
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NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that under section 394 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, no person shall use any premises for any of the purposes herein below mentioned, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a Licence granted by the Commissioner in this behalf, namely:—

(*a*). Any of the purposes specified in schedule M (hereto annexed).
(*b*). Any purpose which is, in opinion of the Commissioner, dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create a nuisance.
(*c*). Keeping horses, cattle or other four-footed animals for sale or hire or for sale of the produce thereof.
(*d*). Storing for other than domestic use or selling timber, firewood, characoal, coal, coke, ashes, hay, grass, straw or any other combustible thing.

SCHEDULE M.

Purposes for which premises shall not be used without a license.

(1). Casting metals;
(2). Manufacturing bricks or tiles;
(3). Packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing, by any process whatever, any of the following articles, viz:—

Cloths in indigo or other colours.
Paper.
Pottery.
Silk.

(4). Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever, any of the following articles, viz:—

Blood.	Wool.
Bones.	Jute.
Candles.	Kerosine Oil.
Catgut.	Lime.
Chemical Preparations.	Matches for Lighting.
China grass.	Manure.
Cocoanut fibre.	Meat.
Cotton and Cotton Refuse or Seed.	Nitro-glycerine.
Dammer.	Oil.
Dynamite.	Oil cloth.
Fat.	Offal.
Fins.	Petroleum Oil.
Fish.	Paraffin Oil.
Fireworks.	Rags.
Flax.	Rosin.
Fulminate of Mercury.	Rangoon or Burmah Oil.
Gas.	Soap.
Gun Cotton.	Sulphur.
Gunpowder or Blasting Powder.	Saltpetre.
Hemp.	Spirits.
Hides.	Skins.
Horns.	Tallow.
Hoofs.	Tar or Pitch.
Hair.	Tow.
	Turpentine.

Any person using any premises for any of the purposes aforesaid without first having obtained the necessary license in that behalf or otherwise than in conformity with a license duly obtained is liable to penalty, and will be proceeded against according to law.

No License already issued will be valid beyond the current year.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, dated 21st December, 1888.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881." and on TUESDAY, the 25th, being Christmas Day.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

October, 1888.

GUJARAT ARTS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, who shall be capable of teaching Mathematics up to the full B. A. Course. Salary, Rs. 2 0 rising to Rs. 300 in 4 years. Candidates should send their applications with testimonials, &c., to the President of the College Committee, Ahmeda bad, on or before January 15th, 1889.

N.B.—Only graduates of recognized Universities need ap ply.

ARDASIR,
Head Clerk to the Collector and President, Gujarat College Committee.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
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RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
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A MOST MAGNIFICENT SELECTION is this year to hand, SPECIALLY SELECTED from only the Leading Manufacturers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

PRICES MODERATE.
INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
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in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

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"IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

"READ THIS!" "READ THIS!"
"READ THIS!"

"ETA" "ETA" "ETA"

PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA.
RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW.
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN,

SEASON 1888,

Is now obtainable in Packets from ¼lb. to 80lbs. each
AT
KEANE'S DARJEELING TEA DEPOT,
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR of the MAHARANEE TEA ESTATE, DARJEELING, has opened the above establishment for the Sale of PURE and UNADULTERATED TEAS, Season 1888, brought direct from the Garden to Bombay.

It is a singular and established fact that, though Tea is of more general consumption in every household than any other article, it is bought with greater carelessness and want of thought than any other thing we consume.

It would seem to many that a Cup of Tea is simply a Cup of Tea and nothing more, whereas, unfortunately, it is frequently a great deal less and very often something more—a great deal less in being largely composed of withered and spent leaves, and something more in much of the common Tea being extensively made up with mixtures of dirt and rubbish entirely foreign to the Tea Bush.

Genuine honest Teas (not mixed with rubbish and attenuated by previous infusions) will yield more real tea liquor than double the quantity of inferior and adulterated Teas, and not only double the quantity, but twice the quality.

Before buying Tea, try it in the Cup. The proof of Good Tea is found in the drinking, and a trial as above is the only real and best test.

DARJEELING TEAS are well noted for their strength and flavor, and in the Calcutta and London Markets, fetch the highest average rates. They are now acknowledged by thoroughly competent judges to be superior to all other Indian Teas, not only as regards their strength and delicate flavor, but also in respect to their "keeping" qualities.

These teas are now procurable at the above Depot at the following prices:—

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 0 14	,,
Garden Mixture	,, 0 14	,,
Family Mixture	,, 0 10	,,
Pekoe Fannings	,, 0 10	,,

FRESH GROUND BEST MOCCA AND CEYLON COFFEE IS ALSO PROCURABLE AT THE DEPOT, Re. 1 per lb.

Lovers of a Pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should give the above a trial.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., claim to have devoted themselves very successfully to this special branch of their business, and their collection of Chronographs and complicated Watches stands absolutely unrivalled not only in respect of the variety attained, but also of the accuracy and finished perfection of the work. Of these as well as other kinds of watches, they make various classes at different prices, to meet the capacity of various purses; but though they do their best to give good value to all, they are obliged to confess that the highest price commands the best watch

			Rs.
German Silver, Double Crystal Chronograph Watch,	Keyless	ever ...	65
Silver,	do.	do. ...	85
Gold,	do.	do. ...	165

The above have the Chronograph Hand at the Back.

	Rs.
Silver Crystal Face, Keyless Lever, Chronograph Watch carrying Chronograph hand on the same dial ...	125
Similar to above but in Hunting Case ...	140
Gold Crystal Face, do. ...	375
Do. Hunting Case ...	395

The above are of the Highest Quality.

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FOR SALE.

D. B. Cf. 500 express, by J. Lang and Sons, in case complete and in perfect order. Cost 62 Guineas, now require Rs. 350. Also a D. B. Cf. smooth bore, 12 gauge, made for shooting ball with heavy charges of powder, by J. H. Crane, London. The Locks and Triggers are slightly clogged and require cleaning otherwise the gun is in perfect order. So also an excellent gun for shooting duck and other large winged game with shot. Cost £30 to be sold for Rs. 140.

Apply to, "J. D." Care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Result of the Matriculation Examination, afternoon.
Governor's Band, Quadrille party, Government House, Parel.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Thames (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday :—Assama (s), from Cardiff; and Queen Victoria (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie. Yesterday :—H. I. M. S. Rynda, for Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Aspatria entered the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Thames entered and s.s. Merton Hall left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Kingdom and Bengal left it on Friday.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day (Monday) between the Parsee Cricket Club and the officers of H. M.'s Turquoise on the Esplanade at 10 a.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jafferjee Essaujee, a Borah residing at Ripon Road, reports the theft of a tin-box containing wearing apparel valued at Rs. 73, stolen from his premises on Friday last.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.—This club goes to Poona to-day to play several matches there with the local clubs. The following are the names of the team : Messrs. K. F. Lalaowalla, M. D. Aryton, B. N. Patell (Capt.), N. D. Mahalaxmiwalla, R. J. and B. J. Meher Homji, J. H. Karanjia, N. Saklatwalla, N. N. Gadially, B. J. Billimoria, S. Engineer, R. E. Volkart, and M. Bhatena.

A GOOD NAME.—A Eurasian, very shabbily dressed and apparently unemployed, appeared before Mr. Hamilton on Saturday and asked for a letter of admission to the European General Hospital. Mr. Hamilton asked him for his name.—Applicant : St. George Griffin.—Mr. Hamilton (laughing) : Who gave you that name? (Laughter.)—Applicant : My father at my baptism.—Mr. Hamilton : You might have taken it out of the dictionary. (Laughter.) St. George Griffin was then given the letter he applied for.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 8-30 :—

March	Triumphal	Robinson.
Quadrille	Roundabout	Williams.
Valse	At the Ferry	D'Albert.
Berceuse		P. Scott.
Valse	Little Sailors	Crowe.
Selection	Ruddigore	Sullivan.
Polka	Papilio	Pierce.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Sooparee Bang Road, Parel, on view of the body of Javair Dhunjee, aged 20 years. It appears deceased and five or six of his friends went on a pic-nic to Chumar Baug on the 18th instant, where they had liquor and toddy. They left Chumar Baugh at 7 p.m. Deceased was then drunk and staggering. They went to the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and as deceased was likely to miss the train, his companions left him behind. At about 5 p.m. on Friday his body was found floating in a tank at Sooparee Baugh. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Inspector Nolan on Saturday charged Jaffer Sooltan, a notoriously bad character, before Mr. Cooper with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Budoola Sujoo. It appeared that there was a good deal of ill-feeling between the parties, and on Friday evening the accused waited at the mill where Budoola worked, and as he left the place assaulted him seriously. The assault was an aggravated one, being committed in front of a ramoosi and being made with a thick bludgeon. The policeman interfered as soon as he could and arrested the prisoner. The complainant was rather seriously injured, and Mr. Cooper fined the accused Rs. 70, awarding Rs. 50 to the injured man, at the same time binding the prisoner over to keep the peace for one year. In default of payment there was an alternative of one month's hard labour.

PICK-POCKETS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday Inspector George charged Rama Crishna, a Hindoo, before Mr. Cooper with stealing a purse belonging to Roopchund Ramchund. The latter was one of a crowd before Messrs. Shepperd and Company's ticket-office at Carnac Bunder, and after he had asked for a ticket he looked for his purse, but could not find it. He just then noticed the accused walking away and promptly called out to him, but the latter ran away. A general cry was raised and a policeman arrested him, finding the purse, which contained Rs. 6, in his possession. On pleading guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour. —Another man, named Moti Poonja, was charged with a similar offence committed shortly after the last one. He was seen in the crowd before the ticket-office, though not asking for a ticket. A sepoy saw him take a purse, which was found to contain Rs. 2, out of the pocket of a native who was buying a ticket for Bhownugger. He was immediately arrested. Pleading guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—Sir D. M. Petit left on Saturday evening by the Jubbulpore mail train for Calcutta to attend the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General of India. He was accompanied by Lady Sakurbai Dinshaw, two of his daughters, one of his grandsons, and his Private Secretary. He was greeted by his native friends at his residence in the Fort and offered presents of flowers and cocoanuts and shawls, the last of which he declined to receive. At the station a numerous party of friends, including merchants, mill-owners, brokers, &c., assembled to bid Sir Dinshaw good-bye. He shook hands with several of his intimate friends and relations, including Parsi ladies, and before getting into his reserved saloon, more garlands and flowers were put round his neck. Among those present were :—Messrs. Framjee and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, N. N. Wadia, S. N. Wadia, D. H. Wadia, Cawasjee and Pestonjee Dinshaw Adenwala, D. N. Dadysett, A. P. Kama, F. M. Banajee, H. B. Kama, Bomonjee Perozeshaw, Lamb, Saw, N. M. Pandy, F. D. Pandy, E. R. Reporter, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Soorti, Dunjeebhoy and Pherozshaw M. Jejeebhoy, Merwanjee S. J. Jejeebhoy, Palunjee F. Metha, Peroo Mahomed, R. A. Spencer, B. B. Patel, E. N. Setna, E. M. Moola, Cawasjee Byramjee, Ghelabhoy Haridas, Ahmedbhoy and Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy, Byramjee Rustomjee, Liladhur Shamjee, B. P. Nicholson, Nasserwanjee Byramjee, Khan Mahomed Dhurumsee, M. Khetsey, Bapoojee, Hormusjee, Premchund Roychund, Tribhowandas K. Jadowjee, Laljee Doongersee, Oomed and Purshotom Panachund, Kalidas Jootha, Jadowjee Doongersee, Premjee Kara, Mahdhavdas Gokuldas, Jamsetjee Chenoy, A. H. Chenoy, E. B. Morris, and about three hundred others. As the train started, cheers were given for Sir and Lady Dinshaw.

THE FIRST PARSEE COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Tuback, who was lately transferred from the police force of the Baroda State to its military force, has been appointed a lieutenant in the Gaekwar's army. Mr. Tuback is the son of the late Mr. M. P. Tuback, Commissioner of Police, Baroda, and is the first Parsee who has passed a searching military examination.—*Deccan Herald.*

HOSPITAL TOY FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Subscriptions acknowledged already	160	8
Scottie	1	0
A. F. B.	5	0
W. S. M.	5	0
C. S. W.	5	0
J. S. D.	5	0
A. A.	2	0
P. Y.	5	0
W. P.	10	0
F. P.	10	0
B.	10	0
G. A. S.	10	0
Officers and Engineers, s. s. Java	20	0
Officers and Engineers, s. s. Kilwa	10	0
Officers and Engineers, s. s. Purulia	40	0
D. Nicool, Esq.	5	0
J. Johnstone, Esq.	3	0
A. Jackman, Esq.	4	0
Officers, s. s. Loodiana	11	0
N. S. Symons, Esq.	5	0
H. W. Patrick, Esq	5	0
J. M. B. Bhavanagar	5	0
	Rs. 336	8

Also contributions of toys from Mrs. Seabrooke and Mrs. Willich.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF ELPHINSTONIANS.

ON Saturday evening, the gathering of Elphinstonians, which has become an annual celelebration, took place on the premises of the Elphintone High School, Cruickshank Road. The building was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and illuminated for the occasion. The gathering consisted of 120 Elphinstonians, among whom were three Hindoos and half a dozen Mahomedans, while the rest were all Parsees.

The Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., who presided, first gave the toast of the Queen-Empress, and in doing so referred to the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign, which was celebrated with so much enthusiasm and *eclat* in this country as well in the Queen's own island and her vast dominions. He also referred to the great affection, loyalty, and kindred feelings which prevailed in the hearts of the whole of the Indian community. (Cheers.)

The toast, which was cordially received, was drunk with all honours.

The Chairman announced that a large number of telegrams had been received by the managers of the gathering from various Elphinstonians residing in different parts of the country. Telegrams were received from Shikarpore, Karachi, Surat, Rajkot, and several other places sending them fraternal greetings.

Mr. V. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, proposed the toast of H. E. the Viceroy. He said that the utterances of Lord Lansdowne, both in England as well as in Bombay, impressed them with the hope that the country would receive the most sympathethic consideration at his hands. The post of the Viceroy was not only the highest in the gift of the Sovereign, but it carried with it most solemn duties and most serious responsibilities. It imposed upon the gentlemen who held the post most onerous work, and he was sure that Lord Lansdowne with his previous experience in the War and India Offices would discharge the duties appertaining to his high office with satisfaction to the people and great benefit to the country. (Cheers.)

The toast was warmly received by the assembly.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla proposed the toast of H. E. Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay. He said that the four years during which Lord Reay had been amongst them, and had presided over the Government of this Presidency, had proved and convinced them that they ought to be proud of him as one of the ablest administrators of transcendant judgment and rare abilities that her Majesty had deputed to govern the Western Presidency. (Cheers.) Endowed with singular firmness and sagacity and all the abilities of a wise statesman and tempered with the milder and engaging virtues of the private individual, he had been respected by his colleagues, revered by his subjects, and loved by both. (Cheers.) There was no one there who could deny the uniform respect and unswerving admiration, esteem, and affection with which his Excellency was regarded in every sphere in which he moved. These were, and these ought to be, the attributes upon which the popularity, stability, and permanence of a Government pre-eminently depended. (Loud cheers.) They would all agree with him in thinking that the administration of Lord Reay was marked for the introduction and development of some of the best measures which were calculated to promote the good of this country and the welfare of its people. It was during his *regime* that there was planted in this soil that great and hopeful tree of technical education (cheers), which he trusted would in course of time grow and multiply in each successive generation and yield a profusion of good fruit. (Cheers.) In his selection of nominees to the legislative, judicial, and executive appointments, Lord Reay had anxiously consulted the voice of the people. He might mention one circumstance which was of extreme gratification, especially to the Elphinstonians, and it was Lord Reay's happy selection of members to the Legislative Council of four of their most distinguished Elphinstonians—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee (loud cheers), the Hon. Mr. Mehta (cheers), their worthy chairman, the Hon. Mr. Telang (cheers), and the Hon. Mr. Sayani. (cheers). Having referred to Lord Reay's keen anxiety and tender solicitude for the people suffering from famine at Ahmednugger, the speaker wished him long life and prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

The chairman, who was loudly cheered, next proposed the toast of the Elphinstonians, and in doing so he said that the Elphinstone Institution embodied the commencement of what might be called liberal education according to English ideas in Western India. This circumstance established on the part of the institution a claim upon the gratitude not only of the Elphinstonians, who looked to it as their venerable *alma mater*, but also upon the gratitude of the whole population of Western India (hear, hear), and of the Indian Empire. (Applause.) The Elphistone Institution was only but a modern institution compared to the sister institutions in England or on the Continent of Europe; but to them in this backward land, where civilization and advancement had yet to make many strides before they could come abreast of the other nations of the globe, the history of the Elphinstone Institution seemed to reach back to a time of what might be called hoary antiquity. Looking over the University Calendars some few days ago, he came across the speech of the late Vice-Chancellor—he was sorry to call him the late Vice-Chancellor—Sir Raymond West (applause), in which he (the chairman) saw a reference made to one passage in the early history of the institution, showing the great energy and enthusiasm with which Colonel French worked in his regiment on behalf of the institution. That took one back upwards of half a century. From that time down to the present period the institution had been developing and going through a course of prosperity such as they might congratulate themselves upon. Since then Elphinstone Institution had become divided into two different parts, one of them called the High School located in the building under the shadow of which they were all just then celebrating the occasion and the other was the Elphistone College. Both these institutions were still prospering, and he hoped were destined to go on prospering for a long course of years to come. (Applause.) When they talked, however, about the Elphinstone Institution in these days and its expected cause of prosperity in future some sad speculations suggested themselves at this particular juncture. He was afraid that education at the present time might be said to have fallen upon evil days and evil tongues. It was not necessary to go into the question just now, and perhaps it was also not easy to decide the question that who was responsible and to what extent for the fact that education had not a very prosperous or a cheerful outlook. In what they were accustomed to call the department of higher education they had just now the spectacle of the Elphinstone College turned out of its old local habitation, and turned on to a new building, where their resident students found no place to live in, and he was afraid that, in the new demand for economy which the Government of India was enforcing upon the local Goverments, it might be some time before the wants of their students in this important respect were satisfied. Looking further away from Bombay he found from the newspapers that the rate of fees in the Deccan College had been increased at a bound from five to ten rupees a month. During the inquiries which were instituted some five or six years ago with refrence to the condition of education, especially in the Mahratta country, it was satisfactorily proved that the rate of fees then charged in the Deccan College, which was Rs. 5 per month, was as heavy as could be borne by the classes of the population which availed themselves of the benefits given by the insitution. (Hear, hear.) Within five years from that time, when other circumstances had continued, the same rate of fees had been increased, marring the prospects of education in that part of the presidency. Turning northwards towards Gujrat they found that in consequence, as was reported, of the manner in which the college there had been dealt with by Government one of his most valued friends, whom they would all gladly acknowledge as one of their old Elphinstonians, had been obliged to sever his connection with that college. He (the chairman) did not think that these points could be looked upon otherwise than as centres of evil, so far as what they were accustomed to call higher education was concerned. Turning next to secondary education, they had heard that the Poona High School, which was one of the remnants of the old educational charity established by the Peshwas and metamorphosed according to the conditions of the time by the enlightened liberality of Mounstuart Elphinstone, was almost certain to be abolished. The Ahmednugger High School again, if it was not to be abolished, was to be transferred away from Government management. He had also been credibly informed that wherever there were High Schools in the presidency, orders had gone forth from Government to the municipalities of the places where these High Schools were located, calling upon them to contribute very largely towards the maintenance of the schools on pain of those schools being either starved or abolished. That was the condition of secondary education in the Western presidency at the present moment. About primary education, again, in which a special interest was said to be taken by the Government, news had come from more than one quarter that the management of primary schools were not being properly looked after. The poor schoolmaster drawing the poor pittance of between ten and twenty-five rupees a month were kept in arrears sometimes for two or three months. That was, indeed, far from satisfactory. He had thus referred to the three strata of education, but he would now say a few words about female education, which was a branch of education about the importance of which there were no two opinions—at all events, among those there present. There was a wail—a note of complaint—from Poona, where recently a High School for the higher education of Mahratti girls in English and other subjects had been established. He had heard that that institution had some reason—he would not say exactly—for complaint, but at all events for grumbling in regard to the attitude taken up by Government towards it. Turning next to another special department of education they found that their Mussulman brethren, who were generally supposed to be backward, but who were now making rapid strides forward, and were endeavouring to come abreast of the other communities, also complained that under the recent enforced command for economy, the actual promise made to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay by Government for contributing towards the building fund was to be repudiated, at least practically, for the next year or two. This again was not by any means a satisfactory feature of their educational condition. It appeared therein that the outlook for education just now was, taken altogether, one of the gloomiest descriptions. It was, therefore, the duty of the Elphinstonians who had received the benefit of education in the Elphinstone Institution, in the interest of education generally and of the whole community of Western India, to take counsel amongst themselves, in order, and with their brethren wherever educated, in order, if possible, and as far as possible to cure the educational evils by which they were surrounded. It happened unfortunately that the Educational Department did not pay Government in rupees, and it was not therefore in the good graces of those who presided over affairs of the Indian Administration. (Hear, hear.) Therefore whenever a call was made for retrenchment, although the grant for education was a beggerly one—(hear, hear and laughter)—he spoke the word "beggerly" deliberately—the shears of retrenchment were applied first to that department. (Hear, hear.) He happened to have some conversation about a few weeks ago with their new Viceroy, who had done him the honour of giving him a few minutes of his limited time in Bombay, and he (the chairman) wished to repeat before his brother Elphinstonians, one remark which he addressed to Lord Lansdowne in order, if possible, to ascertain how far what he stated to the Viceroy met with their approval. He stated to his Lordship that he could not imagine any reasonably probable condition of the Indian revenue in which it could be right to reduce a single pie out of the allotment for education. (Applause.) He further stated that his Lordship should try as far as possible to increase the allowance at present made to the Educational Department, but in no case that he (the chairman) could foresee as reasonably within the range of possibility to reduce the allotment to education. (Loud applause.) The late Sir Alexander Grant, who was a great educationist, cried himself hoarse, if he might so describe it, while asking Government for two per cent. of the revenue of the presidency for the Educational Department over which he so ably presided. They had not reached that beggarly amount yet. (Hear, hear.) And nevertheless the Government of India has just issued a resolution announcing what he could not help calling a retrograde and even disastrous policy inasmuch as it stated that the duty of Government in regard to education was to withdraw from its management as fast as possible, and to reduce its pecuniary allowance as much as possible. This was a doctrine which has been solemnly and authoritatively ennunciated in the last resolution of the Government of India. He charged the Government with committing what he considered to be a stupendous error. And he hoped he was not doing the injustice by misinterpreting their declaration of policy. But a more michievous, a more erroneous doctrine—a doctrine which was more calculated to produce the greatest disaster in the country could not possibly be imagined. (Applause.) The Elphinstonians must consider it one of their greatest responsibilities and duties to give their best attention to the educational question. For his own part, although he had taken an humble part in political affairs as they were called and other kindred matters, he always considered that more important than any political matter was the question of education in India. (Applause.) And it appeared to him that they had not been giving the question of education in its various aspects that share of attention to which it was undoubtedly entitled at their hands. (Hear, hear.) They must all put their heart into the work of education, and pay more and more constant attention to the working of the colleges and schools where high class, secondary, primary and technical education was given. Let them all apply their mind to the subject of education, and bring if possible, a strong Elphinstonian public opinion to bear upon the Government of India as well as the Government of Bombay in regard to the administration of the Educational Department and compel them to withdraw from a policy such as that enunciated in their last resolution, and make them adopt a policy in keeping with that liberal spirit which was displayed at the time of the establishment of the Elphinstone Institution. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, the band playing a lively tune.

Mr. Modak, in replying to the toast, observed that he hoped they would all live to see the educational department prosper in the presidency. (Cheers.) Referring to the share the municipalities would now have to take in the matter of primary and secondary education, the speaker said that it would be better if the experiment of handing over primary schools to the municipalities was tried before secondary institutions were made over to them. So long as municipalities had not learnt to manage primary institutions, there should not be an increased burden thrown upon them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hodiwalla proposed the toast of the committee of management referring particularly to the disinterested and indefatigable services of Mr. Muncherjee Lalcaca, who took a keen interest in the success of these annual gatherings. (Cheers.)

Mr. Neemuchwalla, in replying to the toast, thanked Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Metha of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* for the many services rendered to the Committee, and also for securing for them the Novelty Theatre for dramatic performance to be given by the Elphinstonians on the following night, free of all charges. (Cheers.)

The next toast was the health of the chairman whose valuable services rendered in the local Legislative Council at the time the New Municipal Bill was discussed, and whose public and private virtues were fittingly acknowledged.

The toast was drunk amidst great enthusiasm.

The chairman having briefly replied, the party broke up at about 10 p. m.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GALBRAITH'S despatch describing the operations of the River Column mentions the following officers as having specially deserved notice :—Brigade Staff : Major Barlow, Captain Grierson, Captain Lord Binning and Dr. Deakin. 4th Column—Staff : Colonel Pratt, Major Cave and Lieutenant G. Mackintosh, Orderly Officer to Colonel Crookshank. Royal Artillery : Major H. R. Morgan, Captain Mercer and Lieutenant Eyre. Royal Irish Regiment : Major Brereton and Lieutenant Gloster, 4th Punjab Infantry : Colonel Hawes, Captain Radford, Captain Gray, Subadar Omar, Havildar Khadi Khan and Sepoy Mehtab Singh. 29th Punjab Infantry : Colonel Beddy and Major Reid. 34th Pioneers : Lieutenant Hogge. Departmental Staff : Dr. Fawcett ; Lieutenant James, Commissariat Officer : Lieutenant Judge, Transport Officer ; Captains DuCane. Assistant Provost Marshal ; Grant, Field Engineer ; and Blood, Assistant Superintendent of Signalling. Captain Inglis, Assistant Political Officer, and Captain Wahab, Survey Officer, are also mentioned as having done excellent and very laborious work ; and the Rev. Fr. Van Mansfield, Roman Catholic Chaplain, is particularly mentioned for carrying water to wounded officers and men under a heavy fire on October the 4th. Colonel Ellis, 14th Sikhs, and Lieutenant Macdonald, R. E., did excellent work at Tilli ; and Colonel Rogers, Royal Irish Regiment, who joined from England on October the 25th, is also mentioned. The Field Telegraph worked admirably under Lieutenant Pereval ; and Lieutenant Southey's work in the Intelligence Department, and that of Lieutenant Maclagan as Assistant Field Engineer, meet with approbation. Regarding personal gallantry Captain Inglis is mentioned as carrying orders under a heavy fire and riding unarmed ; and Captain Lord Binning for shooting a Ghazi with his pistol touching the man's breast.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

REPUDIATION OF AN INFANT MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday last in the case of Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor against his wife, Meherbai. The prayer of the plaint was that the marriage ceremony between the plaintiff and the defendant, the daughter of Dadabhoy Merwanjee Oliajee, may be declared not to have created the *status* of husband and wife, that it may be declared that the plaintiff is not the husband of the defendant, and the defendant not the wife of the plaintiff ; and that the pretended marriage is null and void. Plaintiff further prayed that the defendant may be restrained by order and injunction of the court from putting herself forward as the wife of the plaintiff, and from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in the magistrate's court or in any court as the wife of the plaintiff, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendant at the hearing.

His Lordship said : The object of this suit is to test the validity of a Parsee infant marriage. The parties went through the ceremony of marriage in 1868, in the presence of their parents, and according to the rites of their religion, when the plaintiff was seven years old and the defendant was six. Nineteen years afterwards the plaintiff files this suit, and prays for a declaration that the marriage was null and never created the status of husband and wife. The defendant, on the other hand, submits that the marriage was valid, the ceremony binding and that she is the plaintiff's lawful wife. The issues raised were (1) Whether this court had jurisdiction to try the suit ; (2) whether the plaintiff's father gave his consent either at the time of the marriage or subsequently ; (3) whether the plaintiff repudiated the marrirge on his reaching the age of puberty and subsequently ; (4) and generally whether the marriage was valid. The facts of the case are as follows :—The plaintiff, when an infant, was adopted by his uncle, Hormusjee, and was brought up in Hormusjee's house. His uncle's, second wife, Awabai, was a near relation—an aunt—of Meherbai the defendant in the present suit. A marriage was arranged between the two children by Hormusjee. The plaintiff's natural father was invited and came to the ceremony, butonly as a guest, and Hormusjee, the adoptive father conducted the whole proceedings. The real father, however, received a present at the time, and raised no objection to the marriage. The infant bride and bridegroom from this date both lived in Hormusjee's house, not, of course, as man and wife, but seeing each other playing together, leading the life of constant intercourse as children in the same house naturally do, down to 1872, when the plaintiff went to St. Xaviers' College. He remained there till 1877, when he passed the Matriculation Examination. He still resided with his uncle, and his infant wife, Meherbai, also continues to live there. She went to school at this time. She said he assisted her in her study, and used to take her to school before he went to the college. In 1877, when the parties were sixteen and fifteen years old respectively he next joined the College of Science at Poona, and on the occasion of his returning to Bombay for his first vacation, the uncle tried for the first time to bring them together as man and wife. Plaintiff, however, refused altogether to occupy one room with Meherbai, as his uncle proposed. There is no evidence, however, that he then tried in one way to repudiate the marriage altogether. The two continued to live as before apart, but in the same house. In 1880 the plaintiff passed as an Engineer. In 1883 he had a bad illness which necessitated his being in seclusion for some months. But he recovered returned to his old home, and in 1884 he obtained engineering employment from the Bombay Municipality. All this time he continued to live in his uncle's house and Meherbai lived there also, but they never lived together as man and wife. In 1887 the uncle died and plaintiff went to live with his natural father, Nusserwanjee. An attempt was made once more to bring the plaintiff and Meherbai together. Meherbai in furtherance of this object went to live with Nusserwanjee. But plaintiff left and refused to return as long as Meherbai remained there. She then went to her mother's house. Finally on a threat that Meherbai would obtain an order on him for maintenance he filed this suit. I will deal with the minor issue of the father's consent first. No doubt, it is required by section 3 of the Parsee Marriage Act, and it was not formally given at the time of the marriage. But the uncle acting as father consented, and the natural father not only by his presence gave a tacit consent, but over afterwards he has approved the marriage and treated it as vaild. I think this objection cannot be sustained. The next question that of the jurisdiction of this court ever such a case is one of considerable difficulty. No doubt the Parsee in India are, as a general rule, subject to English law. They brought no code of laws from Persia, and all ordinary disputes between Parsees are now regulated in conformity with the laws of England. But in Parsee matrimonial matters a special court has been created. The present case admittedly does not come within the jurisdiction of this special court, and it is, therefore, argued that no court whatever is competent to try such a suit. The special court undoubtedly has no jurisdiction. It has only power to grant a decree of nullity of marriage ; it has no power to deal with a case where there never was a marriage at all. As regards the total absence of any form, Sir Erskine Perry in 1843, as judge of the late Supreme Court, laid down the borad principles that Parsees were subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court on disputes arising out of the marriage contract. (Perry's Oriental cases p. 72.) But the Privy Council reversed this decision (6 Moo. I. A. 348, and held that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction extended only to Christian in questions of the restitution of conjugal rights. Their Lordships, however, at the same time intimated that the Supreme Court on its civil side might possibly administer some kind of remedy for the violation of the duties and obligations arising out of the matrimonial union between Parsees. The High Court inherited all the powers of the Supreme Court, and was also specially empowered in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction to "try suits of every description." Would not this wide jurisdiction cover such cases as are not with the special Parse Court? It must be remembered that if this power is not wide enough to cover the present cases, the parties would be practically without any remedy. They would be relegated to their Panchayet forum which has long been without authority, even as a domestic tribunal, and now hardly exists at all. This was not the intention of government when the High Courts were established. Sir C. Wood in his letter on May 14th, 1862, accompanying the letters patent constituting the High Court of Bombay, refers to the Privy Council's decision I have cited and says the object of the charter was to do away with all such limitations and to invest the High Court with power to determine cases of every description and to apply a remedy to every wrong. I think, therefore, the words "to try suits of every description" composes matrimonial suits subject of course to the provisions of the Parsee Marriage Act, which assigns to a special tribunal most of the questions incident to the matrimonial contract but not the questions involved in the present suit. Assuming then that this court has jurisdiction, the next question is, what marriage law must be applied. The requisites to the validity of a Parsee marriage are given in Section 3 of the Parsee Marriage Act. They are (1) a religious ceremony called *Asirvad*, (2) in the presence of two witnesses, and (3) if either party is under twenty-one, the consent of the father or guardian to required. The only reference to infant marriages a in section 37, which says that no suit can be brought to enforce a marriage if at the date of the suit the husband is not over sixteen, or the wife not over fourteen. The validity of such a marriage which has encored after those ages are reached is not decided. I must then look to English law, which generally is as I have already said applicable to Parsees in Bombay. If the English common law of marriage, pure and simple, were to be applied, any infant marriage even if validly celebrated can be repudiated by either party when they came to years of discretion. "Consensus non concubitus facei matrimonium," "but a woman cannot consent before twelve nor a man before fourteen. It is an inchaste and imperfact marriage, from which either of the parties at the age of consent may disagree. But if the husband and wife at the age of consent ever agree to the marriage they cannot afterwards disagree. (See Comyns Digest Vol. II. p. 73, and Coke Littleton 33 A.) To this statement of the English law must be added the decision of the House of Lords in Reg. v. Mollis (10 Cl. and Fin. 534). "By the common law of England it was essential to the constitution of a full and complete marriage that there must be some religious ceremony besides the civil contract." The Zoroastrian system would seem not to have contemplated marriage in infancy. The marriage ceremony of *Asirvad* includes a prayer (the Nikah) or exhortation to the parties which would be senseless if it were not addressed to persons capable of matrimonial union in every sense. The *Zendavesti* contains many passages which exclude the idea of infant marriage. For instance, "Let them be truth a sister or a daughter to a pure man after her fifteenth year." Again the maiden who encounters the bridegroom is to be "marriageable." And certain maidens are to have been young women fit for marriage, and they are different from maidens not yet sought by men. All this agrees with opinion (see ex) sent by the wise men of Persia who two hundred years ago told their brethren in India that the age of marriage was fourteen for boys and ten for girls. But custom seems to have wondered from the pure doctrine of the Zendesvesta whether English or Persian, and the law can only be applied subject to any well-established usage. When the Parsis settled in Western India eleven hundred and sixty years ago they probably brought with them a system, both of law and custom, from Persia. But it was all unwritten and gradually fell into disuetude and this mere handfull of Persian strangers gradually, and naturally adopted much of the law and usage that botained in the Hindu community in whose midst they were forced to dwell. There is no doubt they adopted amongst other things the injurious practice of infant marriage. From the high level of education and civilization which the Parsee community of the present day has reached these marriage are now discountenanced, but I have little doubt they were until lat ly common, nor can it be doubted cases still occur. The statistic given to me proves the existence of such marriages, though they also prove a strong current of opinion and practice which will gradually restore the older and healthier system of adult marriage. But infant marriage still is practised and recognised. I do not rely only on the instances of which evidence was given in this case. Such instances were hardly enough to prove a well established usage. But much more convincing testimony is to be found in the statistics given me, and again in the proceedings put in which went on before the Parsee Law Commission, a Government Commission of 1862 which produced the Parsee Marriage Act. For instance the Parsee Law Association in 1862 sent to the Commission 85 delegates all of them leading Parsees, to ask that the Panchayet should have power to dissolve marriages contracted before puberty, and this was asked, said the delegates, in their petition "in consequence of the custom of marriages taking place during infancy amongst the Parsee community." This was refused, the commission declined to insert either this provision or any explicit legislative sanction or prohibition of infant marriages. In short, the Commission acted as Government generally acts on matters of custom which appear to be injurious, but yet are admitted by the particular community. It is difficult to conceive stronger proof of the prevalence of the usage than this petition which emanated from the great majority of the Parsee community. They have no doubt been very common until recently, and, as a rule—almost a universal rule,—the present case being the only known exception—these infant marriages have been carried out by the parties. The question has never been before raised whether either of the parties could legally repudiate the contract on reaching the age of discretion. If the English law is applicable they could be then repudiated. But English law is only applicable subject to well established usage, and I very much doubt whether these marriages which are an established fact on the Parsee community of such an inpoate probational character as to allow of repudiation. The Parsees have, no doubt, insensibly adopted them from the Hindoos around them and such marriages amongst Hindoos are certainly not probational. But as a matter of fact, I do not think on the evidence the plaintiff did repudiate this marriage until long after the time he could have done so under any system of law which admits of such repudiation. On the countrary his conduct was rather that of acquiescence than of repudiation. Consumation of marriage is the best proof of consent to such marriage, but it is not the only proof. Consent may be inferred from conduct, though there has been no consumation Co doubt the plaintiff grumbled about the marriage. But he never denied its validity. Though he refused to treat Meherbai as his wife, he never repudiated the marriage till long after he had arrived at an age when he could have done so. When his adoptive father died the plaintiff then 25 years old gave her the keys of the house and some money. It was not till he was 26 years old that he actually in terms repudiated. All his family, all her family, all the family of his adoptive father treated the marriage as valid. The failure of her father to sign at the marriage is not fatal, as the father showed his consent in other ways. The plaintiff's letters alone put him out of Court. Thus in exhibit 1, written at the age of 19 to his uncle, he speaks of the defendant as "her whom the law "could never disunite." Such a sentence is wholly inconsistent with any actual repudiation, or even with any idea that repudiation was possible. Thus at the age of 19 there was no repudiation. Again take exhibit B. written from his adoptive father to the plaintiff in 1885 which appeals to plaintiff at the age of 24 not to lose your youth "in vain," not to cause your "wifes youth also to be lost in "vain." This again is quite incompatible with any repudiation having taken place. It only refers to the disinclination to live as married people should live, and asks him to give proper conjugal rights to his wife. Even at this date, 1885, the plaintiff replies complaining of the sinful laws which do not declare such marriages null. There was then no repudiation by writing up to 1885. There was none by word of mouth proved. Meherbai, who gave her evidence very well denied any thing of the kind. The plaintiff's conduct was not equivalent to repudiation. His writings up to 1887 admit the marriage. Consequently even supposing repudiation of such a marriage legally possible, I do not think there was in this case a repudiation in reasonable time, and the plaintiff has lost any right he possessed by his delay. This Court cannot therefore grant the declaration prayed. The suit must be dismissed with costs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Venables, Lieut, Gloster Regt, on duty, from Kirkee

DECEMBER 22.

Hill, Captain, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Umballa.
Stevenson, Captain, Dist Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Mylne, Lieut, Lincoln Regt, from leave, from Australia.
Jackson, Lt.-Col, G L C, on duty, from Barrackpore.
James, Major, Bombay, from inspection duty, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Molesworth, 2nd-Lt, R A, on transfer, to Roorkee.
Peile, 2nd-Lt, R A, on transfer, to Rawal Pindi.

DECEMBER 20.

Borton, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

DECEMBER 21.

Leahy, 2nd-Lt, R A, on leave, to Nasik.

DECEMBER 22.

Turner, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on duty, to Kamptee.
Graham, Captain, Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Shawe, Captain and Qr-Mr, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Lucknow.
Edge, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Tennant, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Bellary.
Vincent, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 23.

Stevenson, Captain, Bombay Dist Staff, off leave, to Poona.
Spring, Colonel, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Jackson, Lt-Col, Mily Works Dept, on duty, to Sibi.
Bowden-Smith, 2nd-Lt, King's Own Regt, to rejoin, to Karachi.
Bonomi, Captain, King's Own Regt, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 24, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R.A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DON'T FAIL to PAY a VISIT to SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR this year, as you will seldom come across such varied display of TOYS and PRESENTS at all Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE run on our 'XMAS BAZAAR these last three days is only known to those who visited it. Everyone satisfied with our Prices and the Choicest Collection to suit all ages.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EVERYBODY admires our new American TOYS, which are so strong and instructive. Our DOLLS are in hundreds of Varieties, from 2 Annas each, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! To suit all ages and at all Prices in Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Plated ware, Glassware, Crockery, &c.—Cheapest House, —SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Toys, Dolls, Ladies Plush Hand Bags and Companions, French and English Confectionery, Toilet Powders, Perfumeries, Crackers, Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2½, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS MINCE PIES, Puddings, Cooked Hams, Crackers, &c.—PEARCE, Church Gate Street.

'XMAS CARDS.—CLEARANCE SALE, 4 Annas Reduction in the Rupee, on our already cheap prices.—PIECE GOODS DEPOT, 9, Hornby Row.

CHANDELIERS, of 3, 5, 7, or more Lights at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.—The best of its kind in original boxes, about 5½ lbs. each. FIGS in original boxes of about 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. each.—MORENAS and Co.

POONA ROSES.—Every morning.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort and Market.

GOLD RING LOST, plain thick hoop, inscription inside. Good REWARD if returned to "GUS," care of this Paper.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE, Christmas Day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, at 10-30 a.m. All cordially invited.

FOR SALE, a beautiful GREY ARAB, 14-2 hands, 3 years, in perfectly sound condition; TURN-OUT for Rs. 850.—Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY, Tolley and Co., Single Barrelled Breech-loading GUN; also a "Radge's Safety Bicycle," both in perfect order.

TO BE LET, from January next, for 2 to 3 months, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba, facing West. Tennis and Billiard, use of carriage. —Apply to W. H. NEBEL & Co., opposite Custom House.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, counterpanes, Toilette Table covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the manufactory in Europe. For Price list apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting

OFFICERS COMMANDING.—Large Supplies of Standard ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS on hand, Hand-sewn and Machine-made. Apply to the Godownkeeper, WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Army Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

GRAND 'XMAS TREE! Loaded with Toys and Novelties of every sort. A Special Treat for the Children. 8 as. a Ticket. May draw a Prize worth Rs. 5. Open for two days only, To-morrow and Monday. NO BLANKS!!! JONES & Co., Medows Street, opposite Oriental Bank.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

WANTED, a First-Class European Tailor's CUTTER to go up-country.—Apply BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

'XMAS CARDS, 'XMAS TOYS, 'XMAS SWEETS, 'XMAS PRESENTS at very low Prices. —The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld. No. 65, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available.—Terms Moderate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co., and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 24, 1888.

THE CHEAPEST DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

BEG to announce that they are now offering in every DEPARTMENT HIGH TONED NOVELTIES entirely special to themselves, and invite an inspection from their numerous Clientele.

LEGHORN HATS!!!

LEGHORN BONNETS!!!

FLORAL DRESS-SETS FOR BALL AND EVENING WEAR.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Hornby Row, BOMBAY. } SHOW ROOMS { East Street POONA.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

ON VIEW

At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,

Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of musical ornaments and novelties, suitable for Christmas Presents.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.:—

1 case of musical ornaments received per s s. Dominico Balduino—consisting of jewellery case, China plate, silver smoking plate, ivory inkstand, call bell ornamented, silver candlesticks, flambeau-bronze and China cups, cigar stands, lady's leather and plush bags, cigar case, chairs, albums, fruit plates, &c., &c., all playing music, 8 tune musical box, 6 tune clarabella, 6 tune claraphone, &c.

The ornaments are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales gray shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " T red shirtings.
5 " white shirtings,
4 " white jaconets.
3 " superfine woollen cloth.
2 cases and 4 baskets samples of glassware, consisting of soda pint and half pint tumblers, glasses, biscuit boxes, butter coolers, candlestands, candle lamps, caraffes and up-celery stands, centre stands, cheese stands, comports custard and cruet dishes, flower pots, and stands, gas shades, goblets icepails and plates, jugs, match stands, pickle jars, salt cellars, sugar stands, cream jugs, &c.
5 casks machine oil.
1 case Boots and shoes.
1 single-barreled breach-loading central-fire gun in case by J. and W. Tolly.
1 D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. gun in case, by Breaver.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Sulliman—

177—103—1 case 250 dozen children's coloured half hose.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Anundrao Narayen—

2 cases ladies' and gentlemen's waterproof suits.

By order of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, and on account and at the risk of Nurbheram Vullubhjee.

Ex s. s. City of Carthage.

13084—NPNS—GM—45-55—11 cases white scarfs 2-6 yds. 40 inches.

Ex s. s. Morton Hall.

13048—NPNS—GM—58-71—17 cases white scarfs, 2-6 yds. 40 inches.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Essajee Noorbhoy—

1270 13—1 case bell locks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brand new Europe-build handsome miniature landau, suitable for a single horse or pair.
1 handsome strong new canoe-shaped landau.
1 handsome strong double seated brough am.
1 handsome and light mail-phaeton.
1 light and neat double seated small barouche.
1 rudge safety bicycle.
2 sets of single harness.
1 saddle.

The property of the late H. Bartels, Esq.—

1 Madras-built dog-cart.
1 set of English-made single harness.
1 English-made saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m.—

About 25 tons superior teak scantlings, boards and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, near the Salvation Army Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of CHARLES MACKESON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF FLANNEL, MELTON AND CASHMERE.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instimated to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

Ex s. s. Brindisi.

215	1	Case 52 Ps	all wool white flannel.	
314	1	" 18 "	double width satara.	
299	1	" 32 "	fancy melton.	
167	1	" 28 "	cokscrew cashmere.	
168	1	" 23 "	Japanese cashmere.	
27	2	" 22 "	Bridseye cashmere.	
35-36	2	" 67 "	Silk finish flannel.	
220	1	" 10 "	Scoth cashmere.	

The above pieces will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th January next, at 2 p.m., by order of whom it may concern and on account and risk of Mr. C. L. Peris Tambay, of Colombo—

27 Parcels of Ceylon saphires, topaze, star, saphires, &c, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 24, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

REUTER'S quotation of last evening for Silver was still 42 5-16d. per oz; but through some other channels 42 5-16 to ⅜d. is given as the rate, which looks as though a firmer feeling was prevalent. Rupee Securities remained at £66 for Fours and £70⅛ for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 96⅝; Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 105½. The Indian Council placed a lakh of Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-32d., which is 3-32d. above the rate attained for Bills on Wednesday. In Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 82⅝; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at Francs 25·34. The price of Wallaroo Copper had declined from £85-10s. to £82, but these quotations are called nominal; Brazier's Yellow Metal was 5s. lower. It is announced that the New Oriental Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Advices since to hand report the further sale to-day of Rs. 1,70,000 Council Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 9-32d. and of Rs. 2,30,000 Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-32d. they also report that £800,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

The Wheat Market became firm in tone yesterday; but the quotations wired show no change. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,350,000 quarters, which is 140,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed continued dull, and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes; but 43s. per quarter was still the arrival rate both for Calcutta and Bombay seed *via* the Canal. The week's Import of Linseed was 8,000 quarters against 57,000 quarters imported in the preceding week. Rapeseed was dull, but 45s. per quarter is still quoted for Calcutta Brown to arrive; while the old rate of 47s. 6d. per quarter for Yellow is now given as for 85 per cent. Cawnpore Yellow ex-ship in London.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday; Surats easier; but prices of American, both ready and for forward delivery, were unmoved, as also were those of East Indian. The day's sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm. The Liverpool Market remains closed until Thursday for the holidays.

The usual weekly statistics wired by Reuter show business in Liverpool to have been on about the same scale, at 59,000 bales total Sales, as during the previous week; the amount taken by the trade and forwarded having been 3,000 bales less, at 129,000 bales. The Imports were 13,000 bales heavier, at 152,000 bales. The Stock goes on augmenting, the increase since last Friday having been 63,000 bales; and the deficiency compared with the two previous years at this time has now become reduced to 24,000 bales as against last year and 26,000 bales compared with 1886. The Stock of Surats had increased during the week by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 40,000 bales. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe had become greater by 190,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 4,000 bales more in sight than was the case last Friday; and the falling off in the total supply, compared with the previous two years, as shown by the subjoined figures, has become considerably less than it was a week ago, the deficiency now apparent being 342,000 bales as against 1887 and 317,000 bales compared with 1886, whereas last Friday it was 430,000 bales and 351,000 bales respectively.

There has not been much movement in prices during the week, a decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid. American and of 1-16d. to 5-64d. in arrivals being the only changes since last Friday. It is satisfactory to observe the efficiency of the tactics adopted by consumers in keeping the price of the raw material at a reasonable level, and in checking any tendency to a higher range of rates than the circumstances of the trade appear to warrant. The present price of Mid.-American is now 5-16d. lower than it was at this time last year, the margin having increased by ⅜d. since last Friday, but it is still ⅛d. higher than it was the year before.

At 9⅞ cents for the spot price and 9·70 for March Futures, prices in New York were unchanged yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales, bringing the week's total to 256,000 bales, which compares, as undernoted, with the two years preceding; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now show a falling off of 413,000 bales and 142,000 bales as against 1887 and 1886, respectively, the deficiency being thus less than it was a week ago, by 54,000 bales in the former case and rather greater in the latter. We learn that spot price was unaltered at 9⅞ cents. to-day; but March Futures were 6 points higher, at 9·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales, against 35,000 bales last year, and 34,000 bales in 1886.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	256,000	272,000	281,000
" exports to U. K.	113,000	75,000	139,000
" " Continent	101,000	59,000	95,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,367,000	3,780,000	3,599,000
" exports to U. K. " "	1,798,000	1,302,000	1,331,000
" " Cont. " "	892,000	1,027,000	794,000
" Stock in the Ports	865,000	1,023,000	1,05[illegible],000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,760,000	3,101,590	3,076,740
" Surats	142,000	283,270	242,790

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	558,000	581,570	584,350
" London	6,000	29,000	13,000
American Afloat	250,000	255,000	285,000
East Indian "	16,000	15,000	41,000
	830,000	880,570	923,350
Price of Mid-Americans	5¾d.	5 11-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	⅜d.	1⅜d.	1 5-16d.

Reuter's Liverpool message of yesterday was not delivered until this afternoon, and the New York telegram did not come to hand until long after business hours, which would have given an uncertain tone to our local market had there been any signs of business. As it was, the absence of fresh news only confirmed the dulness which had settled down on the market in view of the holidays, and only a small business, confined to a few ready lots of new Dhulia Ginned at Rs. 197; Akola and Khangaum, at Rs. 214; and old Wadwan, at Rs. 191-92½ was reported.

WHEAT has been neglected, and very few transactions have transpired to-day; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are quoted as before, all round.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in greater request, and considerable purchases have been reported to-day, the market closing firm, but without any quotable change in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,398 bales.
Wheat	23,481 cwt.
Linseed	4,835 "
Rapeseed	647 "
Gingelly	6,092 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much enquiry, the sailing ship Elenarchy, now in harbour, has been fixed to load a cargo of salt for Calcutta at Rs. 10 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at some advance on last evening's rates, Bank Demand and Wire Transfer having been put up to 1s. 4 11-32d. and 1s. 4 5-16d., respectively; and though 1s. 4 9-16d. was still named for 3 months' sight Credits, there was latterly only one buyer at the rate. Very little business has been done owing to the coming holidays, and the market closed strong, not to reopen till next Thursday, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 9-16 to 19-32d.	"
France	3 "	175d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours have receded ¼ per cent., the cash quotations having been 97 11-16, with the next account 97⅝, and February 97 9-16; but there have been buyers during the day on the two last lines at the rates, 103¾ is still quoted nominally for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business passing in this market, resulting in the following changes in our quotations: Alliance Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 620; Hindostan have also declined to the same extent, at Rs. 780; Colaba Land and Mill and Ripon are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,020 and Rs. 1,090, respectively. Central India are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 995; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½, at Rs. 1,217½. Albert Ginning Shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 450; Albert Press (Kurrachee) are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 725. Mofussil Press are Rs. 3 up, at Rs. 410. Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 980 and Rs. 900, respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ALLEN—November 14, at Spring Farm, (co. Wicklow, Ireland), the country seat of her uncle, W Corbet, Esq., M P, Maude Hyacinth, elder daughter of W Allen, Esq., late of the E I Railway, Jamalpore, aged 23.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ENGINEER—December 23, at Mazagon, Dockyard Road, Bai Maneckbai, wife of Mr. Aderjee Burjorjee Shroff, Engineer of the David Sassoon's Mills, and daughter of the late Mr. Dinshaw Shapurji Karani. Funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—December 18, at Dinapore, the wife of William A Elliot, (late R N), of Nawada Concern, Chupra, of a daughter.

IZAT—December 12, at Gorakhpur, the wife of A Izat, of a son.

WATSON—December 13, at Simla, the wife of Major A J Watson, Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COXE—BARLOW—December 18, at Bhagalpur, by the Rev G H Weber, H R H Coxe, Bengal Civil Service, to Coralie, youngest daughter of the late G N Barlow, B C S, C S I.

POLWHELE—GORDON—December 10, at Etawah, N-W P, Arthur Carne Polwhele, Irrigation Department, N-W P, to Ivy, youngest daughter of the late Mr William Gordon, Mullingar, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—December 17, at Bolarum, General Stephen Charles Briggs, M S C, aged 84.

LONGHURST—December 13, at No 5, Church Lane, Calcutta, Charles George Longhurst, Dy Supt of Stamps and Stationery, aged 53 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at Scarborough may be taken as an indication that the Ministry have decided to hold on to Suakin—if circumstances permit. The number of inconclusive reasons given for not abandoning Suakin immediately will infallibly raise doubts as to the determination of the Government to hold that port at all costs. It is not likely that the Foreign Minister would say that "England is not prepared to abandon Suakin," if, in his opinion, the country had made up its mind not to abandon that port. Equally significant is the cautious statement that so long as the Khedive desires it, England will aid in the defence of the Red Sea ports. As every one knows, the Khedive's opinion on such matters must be subordinated to the advice given him by Lord Salisbury himself. The repetition of the assertion that the holding of Suakin is necessary for the suppression of the Slave Trade shows that in the Foreign Minister's opinion no substantial British interest is involved in the question. Otherwise a threadbare pretext would not be given a place of honour when adducing reasons to reconcile opinion to the expenditure of men and money in a thankless undertaking. After the polite allusion to the desires of the Khedive, which, it is implicitly hinted, may not remain unchanged for any length of time, his Lordship went on to say that "moreover, England is bound by treaty to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire." This is an odd postscript in such a connection. If it be essential to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to keep Osman Digna out of Suakin, is it equally necessary to drive the Mahdists out of Berber and Khartoum, or to persuade the Italians to retire from Massowah? The real fact seems to be that Lord Salisbury, knowing full well that the question of the abandonment of Suakin is only a matter of time and occasion, is content to adduce in palliation of the postponement of an embarrassing and disagreeable but quite necessary step, arguments which he would not be sorry to have recognised as weak and inconclusive. There is obvious insincerity in the declaration that, so long as the Khedive desires it, England will maintain Suakin. But if it be the intention to evacuate a town, the holding of which will endanger the security of the Nile frontier by dividing a force too weak to make head against an enterprising enemy, who is now probably on the march for Wady Halfa, the reference to the Khedive's wishes can be understood.

This aspect of the matter should not be ignored, and it has great present interest in another point of view. Besides the political complications which naturally result from Emin Pasha and Stanley being in the hands of the Mahdists, things are very threatening on the frontier of Egypt proper. In October last General Dormer went to Wady Halfa to inspect the fortifications erected to withstand the Mahdists on that side. He is reported to have regarded them as sufficiently strong, but five hundred British soldiers were sent there soon after to replace the Black Battalion to be sent to Suakin. It is significant that so recently the situation was regarded as more menacing at Wady Halfa than at the besieged seaport, and that British troops were sent up the Nile and not—in the first instance—to the Red Sea. At the end of November, as we have already mentioned, the belief in military circles at Cairo was that the Mahdists would fall back upon Suakin on the arrival of Grenfell's reinforcements and that a concentrated attack would be made on Egypt. If this quite possible strategy be resorted to, the anxiety at Cairo will seek relief by withdrawing the troops at Suakin to strengthen those guarding the Upper Nile. It is an element in these calculations that within the last few weeks it has been deemed necessary to increase the Egyptian Army to 16,000 men, as the forces available to defend the Nile valley are insufficient for the purpose. The success of the expedition of 70,000 Mahdists against the Sultan of Wadai must liberate a considerable force for a combined attack on the Egyptian frontier. This is a danger which no success at Suakin can diminish; a success in that direction might even accelerate the scheme of concentration which was anticipated at Cairo. The circumstances now coming to light seem to establish the reality of the danger which was apprehended. We pointed out on Saturday that the telegrams giving an account of the fight outside Suakin were inconsistent, the reconnaissance having shown that only a few of the enemy were in front, while it was stated that the next morning a thousand of the enemy were slain in half an hour. The later accounts justify scepticism. It is now admitted that the enemy's loss is 400—less than half the number at first spoken of. The indications all go to show that, as anticipated, when the relieving force left Cairo at the end of November, the Arabs would decline battle and retire temporarily, knowing that the English troops could not remain at Suakin, but would have to return for the defence of Egypt when the investment of Suakin could be resumed. It is obviously necessary to discount the telegrams from Suakin when they tell of an important battle and the complete rout of the enemy. For instance, when it is said that the 20th Hussars completed the rout of the enemy and pursued the Dervishes close up to Handoub, it is well to bear in mind that only 120 Hussars had been sent to Suakin. Obviously the enemy could not have been in any force at Handoub when that handful of Cavalry were able to get so far without being cut off. The want of a definite policy with regard to this Suakin business becomes painfully evident upon looking back at what has occurred within the last two months. On November 1st General Grenfell started with reinforcements for Suakin. On the 9th he reported that further reinforcements were imperatively necessary. On November 21st, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. E. Stanhope, stated that 500 British soldiers would go to Assouan to replace the Black Battalion, which would then be sent at the cost of the Egyptian Government to Suakin. But he added that the Government have no intention of sending British troops to Suakin. Nevertheless British troops were despatched in December, and the Scottish Borderers and three hundred men of the Welsh Fusiliers were sent with the one hundred Hussars. Yet the intention seems to have been to raise the siege, march on Dongola, and pacify the Soudan!

THE Prime Minister has deemed it requisite to reply to Mr. Gladstone's strictures on his unfortunate reference to the "black man," which made his speech at Edinburgh famous. The wisdom of making an apologetic explanation under such circumstances is always doubtful. If incomplete or maladroit, it makes matters worse, and it is very difficult even for the most candid to avoid saying too little, or the most cautious not to say too much. Lord Salisbury's apology, if such it be, adds to the regret which his friends feel that he should have referred to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in language which no one could regard as complimentary or even as civil. The Premier denies that he used the term "black man" in contemptuous denunciation of the people of India. For our part we never imagined that the Prime Minister had India or its population in his mind when he was speaking at Edinburgh. His immediate purpose was to account for the lessening of the Ministerial majority in the recent Holborn election, and it occurred to him that it might be useful to give prominence to the fact that Lord Compton was not only "the best conceivable candidate," but that he was not a Parsee. He used the first term of disparagement that presented itself to his mind, and said that the Liberal Candidate on the last occasion was a "black man." Lord Salisbury being what he is could not deny himself the opportunity of gibing at the more recent Liberal candidate who is swarthy as a Spaniard, and it may well have been that he was thinking of Lord Compton quite as much as of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee when he told his Edinburgh audience that things had not come to such a pass that British electors would send a black man to Parliament. If this explanation has unfortunately not occurred to the Prime Minister or to his Private Secretary, we now place it at his disposal for future use. On reflection, Lord Salisbury will acknowledge that this way out of the difficulty is in every way preferable to that to which he committed himself under the irritation consequent on the perusal of Mr. Gladstone's upbraidings. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than the Premier's excusatory statement that what he really meant was that Mr. Dadabhai "belonged to a distant race—a fact which was distinguished by his complexion," and that his standing for a British constituency was "incongruous." This was an extraordinarily infelicitous way of making the *amende honorable*, and it is to hoped that Lord Salisbury will revise his apology, and make it more worthy of a Prime Minister.

IN the letter from Mr. Dallas which we published on Saturday prominence was given to the "little fact" that at the time the Vaiturna sailed from Bombay storm signals were flying. We hasten to confirm Mr. Dallas's testimony, and to endorse his view of its importance. The fact he mentions is a very little one indeed. The storm signals, it now appears, were up in Bombay from 6 p.m. on the 3rd of November until noon on the 5th, when they were lowered. The Vaiturna left this port at half-past seven on the morning of the latter day, so that four and a half hours after she sailed, the Meteorological Office at Simla, who, since the recent change in the Bombay establishment, have worked the Bombay storm-warning service, were of opinion that all danger of a storm had passed. And it happens that Mr. Dallas, who has reminded us that the Vaiturna had the storm signals against her on the 5th, signalled on the 7th the daily report which stated that "the cyclonic development has now entirely filled up and pressure has become uniform throughout the country." Then the conditions to which attention had been called by storm-warnings on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th had entirely disappeared on the forenoon of the day on which the Vaiturna went out of Bombay Harbour for the last time. These warnings applied to a cyclonic wave which had passed across India from the Madras coast, and passed westward out into the Arabian Sea near Mangalore, while the cyclone which subsequently struck the Kathiawar coast, and in which the Vaiturna perished, moved in a north-eastward direction. Of this latter phenomenon Bombay had slight indications on the morning of the 7th—say, thirty-six hours before the steamer set out from her last port—but as Simla now draws deductions from the observations taken by the Department and warns Bombay of the weather that its coast is likely to get, the warnings came too late. It was not until the 9th of November, when the Vaiturna was probably lying "full fathom five" beneath the waves, that Simla reported that "a rather remarkable development has occurred in the distribution of pressure. This morning's observations show a slight but distinctly marked cyclonic development advancing towards Kathiawar." This report reached Bombay four days later—that is to say, on the 13th November—amplifying a bare summary which had come on the day of issue. It will be seen then that nothing in Mr. Dallas's letter reduces the weight of the arguments we have employed against the degradation of the Bombay meteorological service. It rather strengthens them, inasmuch as it has enabled us to show how easily Simla, having taken charge of the Bombay storm-warnings, could lose sight of a cyclone that had gone out to sea, and how slow Simla was to suspect that a cyclone could change direction and return with new fury to the coasts it had quitted.

WHEN Carlyle addressed as his "reverend imbecile friend" some hypothetical goose who had failed to understand Oliver Cromwell, he was doubtless under sore temptation to contemptuousness. But he had not been charged, as Anglo-Indian journalists are charged by the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, with the very gravest offences in the Decalogue. The last number of that irreligiously religious paper contains no fewer than four paragraphs based on the charitable assumption that journalists all the world over, and those of India in particular, lead unclean lives. Thus, in a paragraph about the Duke of Marlborough, we are told that "an immoral life not only accounts for the Duke of Marlborough's hatred of the religion and the people of Jesus Christ, but also for the detestation in which some officials and newspaper editors in India regard mission work." In another the writer gloats over the discovery of another irreligious editor that there are journalists and members of Parliament who have never prayed since they were born, and have never read a single chapter in the Bible, and he adds "the same thing could be said about some Indian journalists and officials." In a third paragraph it is observed that "the salvation of some of our European editors of newspapers out here is not nearly sufficiently sought after. They are a neglected class, bowed down to on account of their supposed power and position, but let alone spiritually, and the consequence is that they are as grossly heathen as any other neglected class of human beings." And, lastly, there is a paragraph to the address of journalists who refused to shriek with Mr. Dyer when he shrieked over the Patna judgment, who refused to be insolent to the late Viceroy and his family, and who had a dim recollection that the Bible did not altogether approve of speaking evil of dignitaries. These people are plainly told that the reason they have preserved their mental and moral balance in the presence of this incident is that they are living in adultery with native women, and that "the warped judgment of adulterers" is of no account. Yet we do not complain. When the Viceroy and the judiciary of India are charged with breach of the sixth commandment it is a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SUAKIN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In a speech made by Lord Salisbury yesterday at Scarborough, His Lordship said that so long as the Khedive desired it, England would maintain the Red Sea ports, and was not prepared to abandon Suakin, the holding of which was necessary for the repression of the Slave trade. Moreover, England is bound by Treaty to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

EXPLANATION OF A RECENT INDISCRETION.

Referring to the recent stricture of Mr. Gladstone on his Edinburgh speech, His Lordship denied that the use of the term "black man" was a contemptuous denunciation of the people of India. His Lordship declared that he said nothing in the speech about the people of India, but merely explained to his hearers that the Holborn election of 1886 was contested by a Liberal candidate belonging to a distant race, a fact which was distinguished by his complexion. Lord Salisbury said he regarded such candidatureship as incongruous and unwise, Parliament being a machine too peculiar to be managed by any except native British.

THE FIGHTING AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Dec. 21.

The 20th Hussars pursued the Dervishes close up to Handoub. The enemy's flight has been complete.

Osman Digna's nephew, who was wounded in our attack on the redoubts, is now a prisoner in Suakin.

Our troops are bivouacked in the captured trenches, and will probably march to Handoub.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS NOT SO HEAVY.

The enemy's loss is not so heavy as was at first stated, the official returns put the number down at four hundred men.

THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Hon. E. Stanhope, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Charter of the Honorable Artillery Company had not been withdrawn, and that it would only be necessary to remodel it.

LETTER FROM STANLEY.

A letter from Stanley reached Stanley Falls on the 28th August, when he was at Bonalya on the Aruwhimi, where he arrived on August 17th, having left Emin Pacha eighty-two days previously, perfectly well and with plenty of food.

Stanley had returned to bring up his rear-guard and loads, and intended leaving ten days later presumably to rejoin Emin Pacha. All the white men with him were in good health and wanted nothing.

MORE NEWS OF STANLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

News has reached Zanzibar that Stanley with three hundred men arrived at Wadelai on the 20th January in an exhausted condition. A fortnight later, Emin Pacha received a message from the Mahdi stating that he intended to subdue the country, and demanding Emin Pacha to surrender the Wadelai Province to him, promising Emin his life and good treatment if he complied with the demand. Emin, however, refused to comply with the Mahdi's request.

News arrived at Wadelai in April that the Mahdi's troops were approaching. Stanley urged Emin to return with him, but in vain.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Horace Davey, Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for Stockton on Tees, replacing Mr. Joseph Dodds who has retired. The Gladstonian majority at Stockton has been reduced by seven hundred votes by this election.

DOCTOR TANNER SUSPENDED.

Doctor Tanner, member for Mid : Cork, having called Mr. Balfour a liar and a coward, has been suspended.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Commons have agreed to allow the Clerk of the House to attend the Parnell Commission to produce the member's roll containing Mr. Parnell's signature.

A SAD GUN ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

A sad shooting accident occurred at Kirkee on Friday evening, at 4 o'clock. Lance-Corporal Childs, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, while examining a gun he had given the Armourer-Sergeant to put the cap on the nipple, pulled the trigger to test the cock, when the gun went off, lodging the charge in Drummer Butler's left breast, causing a fearful wound. Butler died instantly, and was buried on Saturday evening with military honours, at Kirkee. Childs has been placed under arrest. A Court of Enquiry will assemble this morning to investigate the matter.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

The column to reinforce Mogoung preparatory to the start of the expedition against the Kachens, left Bhamo to-day under the command of Captain Brooke, 17th Bengal Infantry, and consisted of the following force :—2 Mountain Guns under Lieut. Fuller, R.A. ; 50 of the Hampshire Regiment under Captain Macdonald and Lieutenant Richards ; and 200 of the Bengal Infantry accompanied by Lieutenants Kempson and Wood, 17th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant Clements is Staff Commissariat Transport Officer; Lieut Manning, Head of the Intelligence Department ; and Surgeons Cronin and Strickland, medical officers. Lieut. Hawker, of the Hampshire Regiment, proceeds to serve with the Mogoung police during the expedition. The punitive expedition begins after the arrival of the column at Mogoung about the 8th January. The telegraph line between Bhamo and Mogoung is being constructed, which, it is hoped, will be completed by April.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Considerable excitement prevails among certain classes of the trading community at Mandalay owing to the numerous prosecutions for a breach of the ruby regulations. It appears that traders, chiefly Madras chetties, have been sending parcels of rubies to India through the post, and by insuring them, brought the transactions to the notice of Government, who are now prosecuting them for transporting rubies without a licence. There are some 500 cases aggregating about ten lakhs in value, on which three lakhs of duty is claimed. The defence of the parties is that the rubies concerned were purchased before the regulations came into force.

SUMMARIES OF DACOITIES.

The local Government have intimated that they will no longer issue weekly summaries of dacoities owing to the fewness of cases.

ARRIVAL OF LORD REAY AT KARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Dec. 21.

His Excellency the Governor landed at 7 o'clock this morning, and was enthusiastically received by crowds of people at the quay. He received and replied to the Municipal and Private School addresses at the new Municipal Hall, which His Excellency declared open. He afterwards visited the Jail, High School, Hospital, and other public buildings, and left for Honore at 11 o'clock, much pleased with the cordial reception accorded him.

MADRAS AND THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a long letter to the Government of India upon the Finances and the Legislative Councils. It alludes to the significant features in the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 12th April, and a letter from the Government of India, dated 2nd October, to the local Government. The Chamber criticises the remarks of the Secretary of State as to the progress of railways, pointing out that he did not think it necessary to state that the cost of the administration is reduced, and that the efficiency of the administration has increased the country and its people, permanently enriched by railway extension. The Famine Fund has been swept away chiefly because non-official opinion has been disregarded—at least nine millions sterling have been sacrificed in deference to the theories about the import duties which are widely disapproved of in India. The present circumstances point to the desirability of allowing the country in future some voice in the management of the most important of its affairs, and it seems incumbent on the Government of India to invite re-consideration by the Secretary of State of the policy primarily responsible for the present State of affairs that menaces the financial equilibrium of India for many years to come. The Chamber complains that the present Conference is confined to the Executive without reference to the people. It should be an advantage to the country, and therefore to Government if they had to justify their financial policy, not only to supreme authority but also to that educated public opinion which has become the powerful factor in Indian affairs. Unless this is done the evil taxation without representation will become more pronounced in India than ever.

The letter concludes thus on public as well as commercial grounds. The Chamber ventures to invite the Government of India to consider the advisability of enlarging the Provincial Legislative Councils of this country by conceding to them, under such limitation as may appear necessary for the honour and security of the Empire, the privilege of discussing Provincial Budgets. The Government of India admits that it does not any longer trust its own unaided ability to grasp the financial problems of the country, and it invites the aid of the subordinate governments, while retaining its freedom, to act independently in their opinions. It desires to curtail its present provincial obligations to increase the provincial contributions, and to leave the Provincial Governments to meet new obligations thrown on them as best they may. The disastrous decline in the value of silver, an imperative necessity on the large outlay on the frontier defences, and the unstability of revenue from opium, are cogent reasons for the efforts that the Government of India is making to increase its resources, though the considerations of the State, which are of momentous interest to England as well as India, may render it undesirable for the Government to submit all branches of its policy for discussion in the Supreme Legislative Council, in which the non-official element is largely and powerfully represented. But Government lays itself open to the reproach of inconsistency when it advocates the extension of the principal of local self-government to parochial affairs, and declines to recognise that principle in regard to the adjustment of provincial taxation. The Chamber sympathises with the anxiety caused to the Government of India by the political and currency combinations and the imprudent sacrifice of revenue, but it cannot approve of the perpetuation of a policy that denies to the country the opportunity of exercising some control over its finances.

THE CENTRAL INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Dec. 22.

A largely attended public meeting of the Central India Association was held on Thursday night in the Association hall to consider the questions of taxation in Mhow, to elect delegates to the Congress at Allahabad, and to transact other business of importance. There were fourteen resolutions before the meeting of which eight were passed unanimously, six referring to water-rate, house-tax, octroi duty, and two to the Congress. Seth Sreeram Choonilal, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and Mulla Hyderally Rassoolbhoy moved the first resolution stating that the proposed water-rate at 12 per cent. with an addition of at least 9 per cent. for the connection of pipes in private houses is an exorbitant and unbearable burden to the people of Mhow. Seth Heeralal seconded the motion, which was carried. Seth Baynath, seconded by Seth Bhoinram, moved the second resolution to the effect that petitions and memorials be presented to the local authorities and the Government of India. Similar resolutions were moved by Seth Raghoonathdas and Bhagchund Guneshram regarding the tax on immoveable property, and seconded by Shaikh Bullaki and Seth Chogalal Champalal. The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. K. K. Chatterjee, and seconded by Mr. Moonshi Allabili stating that the present octroi schedule in force in Mhow is defective, and that a suitable representation be made to the cantonment committee, the local administration, and the Government of India. The sixth resolution was moved and seconded by Seth Balmukund and Mr. K. K. Chatterjee, respectively, to the effect that the octroi schedule proposed by the Association be submitted for consideration of the authorities. The seventh resolution stating that the aims and objects of the Congress are for the good of the Indian people as well as the British Government, and the Association sympathises with the movement, was moved by Mr. Kadarnath Ghose and seconded by Mr. Rajaninath Nandi. Mr. Kadarnath made an impressive speech on the subject, loyal in tone, and stating that under no Government had India enjoyed so much peace and prosperity as under the present one. The Congress, he said, was the outcome of a beneficient and good Government. The eighth resolution was moved by Seth Balmukund and seconded by Mulla Hyderally Russoolbhoy, electing the following delegates to the forthcoming Congress at Allahabad :—Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, Messrs Haridas Chatterjee, K. K. Chatterjee, Alimahomed Bhimjee, K. S. Baput, Mohendranath Chatterjee, C. Narain Swamy, and Kadirnath Ghose.

It now being very late, the discussion of other questions was postponed till last evening. The adjourned meeting was held at 9 o'clock last night, when Seth Umkar moved the ninth resolution, that representations be made to the local administration, and if need be, to the Government of India regarding the monopoly of cantonment grazing lands at Mhow by the Commissariat Department. Mr. Allibili seconded the motion. Seth Harbhakat proposed and Seth Umkar seconded the tenth resolution, to the effect that representations be made to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, praying for the re-instalment of pleaders' fees in the Small Cause Courts of Central India. Mr. Kesho Shakharam Baput proposed, and Mr. Basjnath Benani seconded, an eleventh resolution to the effect that a memorandum be sent to the Viceregal Council suggesting additions and alterations in the Cantonment Bill. The twelfth resolution was proposed by Mr. Kadarnath Ghose and seconded by Mr. Bhagchand stating that the Executive Committee of the Association be authorised to carry out the resolutions. The thirteenth was proposed by Mr. Mohendrunath Chatterjee that special subscriptions be called for carrying out these resolutions. This was seconded by Mr. Bhagchand, and the meeting was then dissolved.

ADDRESSES TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

H. E. the Viceroy received several addresses yesterday afternoon, and replied to each of them.

THE HEALTH SOCIETY.

To the deputation of the Health Society H. E. said :—I have seen stated that there occur every year in this country 2½ millions of deaths due to preventible causes. All investigations, which have taken place into these questions, have pointed in the same direction, and we must admit that, except in a few specially favoured districts, the sanitary state of India is deplorably bad, while facts which you and others have been able to disclose, cannot fail to shock us ; and while we are tempted to wish we had within our reach summary means of getting rid of such a condition of things which appears to us scandalous and intolerable, we cannot bear in mind too carefully that these are problems which must be approached with the utmost tact, patience, and forbearance. The path of the sanitary reformer brings him face to face sometimes with natural indifference begotten of ignorance, sometimes with what appear at first sight to be prejudices and superstitions, but on closer examination prove to have their foundations deep in customs and traditional habits of portions of the human race. Much more, however, is needed than an enunciation of a policy of sanitation ; and a Society such as yours will do excellent service if it is able to bring home to the people with whom it is concerned the need for energetic measures in order to remove a condition of things which has rightly been regarded as a disgrace. Our great object should be to stimulate local efforts and to render the people themselves alive to the advantages of sanitary reform. No inflexible and stereotyped method can be universally applied. The circumstances vary almost infinitely, and the system to be adopted must have in it sufficient elasticity to render it applicable to the varying features to be found in the town and country, or in one part of India and another.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency, in replying to the address of the British Indian Association, thanked the deputation for the address, and said that he noted with satisfaction their loyalty and attachment to the Queen-Empress. He felt sure that such an expression of devotion proceeding from a body of gentlemen representing the most important and influential class of the Indian community, will be highly satisfactory to Her Majesty. His Excellency then proceeded and said : I observe your frank admission of the numerous advantages which accrued to the people of India under the British rule, and I am not without hopes that the more your fellow-countrymen are able to give intelligent consideration to the policy followed by the Government, the more highly they will learn to prize the benefits you have enumerated in such well-chosen language. You are amply justified in stating that it has been the object of Government to associate the people of this country with itself in its administration of local affairs. I am glad that the result of the measures taken in this direction have had the effect of increasing the interest felt by your countrymen in administrative work. I sincerely trust that nothing may happen to disappoint the hope you have expressed that the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its people may continue to advance steadily during my term of office in years to come.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Replying to the address of the Indian Association, His Excellency observed that it was satisfactory to find that the parent Association and a number of local branches in different parts of the country are ready to come forward to bear testimony in unambiguous terms to the great blessings which the country owes to British rule.

THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

In replying to the address of the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society, His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne said : You have admitted with frankness that your community has, until lately, scarcely kept pace with the modern progress in the direction of education, and that you find yourselves consequently in the disadvantageous position of having to recover the ground which has been lost at the outset. Let me assure you of the entire sympathy with which I regard your efforts, and of my desire to encourage them, should any opportunity for so doing prove to be within my reach. I trust your anticipations with regard to the peaceful prospects of my Viceroyalty may prove to be well-founded. I can assure you that nothing would be more agreeable to me than to be able to devote my attention, without disturbance, to the domestic requirements of the country and to the careful administration of its finances, which undoubtedly require most vigilant treatment at the present time.

MR. D. S. WHITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

As I wired some days ago, Mr. White has been dangerously ill, and the report of his death was current throughout Madras on Friday evening. I heard this on good authority, and wired Mr. White's death as a fact. The Congress Committee was under a similar impression, and at a meeting passed a resolution of regret at the loss of one of their number. The *Hindu* newspaper further appeared with a biographical notice. It appears, however, that Mr. White is still alive, and with some hope of recovery.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASICK ROAD, Dec. 23.

Fourteen delegates from Nasick left for Allahabad to-day. They were received with great enthusiasm at the station.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 23.

Mr. Virragwacharee Ramswami Adims and other Madras delegates were entertained here last evening, while travelling to Allahabad to attend the Congress. Messrs. Kirloseker, Kaji Sultan, Randey, and Nathu, the local delegates, have proceeded to the Allahabad Congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Dec. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, homeward bound, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Dec. 22.

The s. s. Labourdonnais reached here yesterday morning at one o'clock.

PENANG, Dec. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22.

The Italian steamer Bormida which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 3.

French Mail steamer Anadyr, from China, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
4½ per cent. "	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	59,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	152,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	558,000	"
" " Surats	40,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your Saturday's issue above the name of Mr. W. L. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, stating "that at the hour the Vaiturna steamed out of Bombay Harbour the storm signals were actually flying," I beg to point out that the signals were hoisted about 6 p.m. on the 3rd November and lowered about noon on the 5th. The Vaiturna left the bunder at Bombay about 7-30 on the morning of the 5th. Hence it appears that Mr. Dallas's "little fact" is perfectly correct as far as it goes, and the Simla Meteorological office, which, since the 1st August last, has been trying to work the Bombay storm-warning service, should be credited with all the efficiency that can possibly be claimed from that fact. The truth is, however, that the signals were hoisted here on the 3rd, not because it was then known that a cyclone was moving towards Kathiawar, but because the meteorological authorities at Simla believed that the cyclone, which a few days before had crossed the peninsula from Madras to Mangalore, was then moving northward towards Bombay, and would probably cause rough weather here. The daily weather report published at Simla on the 3rd contains the following passages :—"The cyclonic storm, which has formed the principal feature in the weather of the past two days, is now drifting slowly northward along the west coast." "The warning signals have been extended northward as far as Bombay." As a matter of fact, the cyclone moved so far out into the Arabian Sea before it moved round towards the Kathiawar coast that no rough weather was experienced in Bombay while the signals were flying, and the weather was fine when the Vaiturna put to sea. In doing so she merely anticipated by a few hous the action of the meteorological authorities at Simla, who, four or five hours later, ordered the signals to be lowered, apparently in the belief that the storm had practically disappeared and that all danger was over. The Simla daily weather report of the 4th contains the following passages :—"The cyclone storm has passed northward to Bombay and is filling up." The report of the 5th contains the following :—"The cyclonic storm, now extremely feeble, is drifting slowly towards the Kathiawar coast." "The warning signals were lowered on the Konkan coast this morning." This is the first reference to the movement of the storm towards the Kathiawar coast, and it was made *after*, not before, the Vaiturna had left Bombay. The reports of the 6th, 7th, and 8th make no reference to any warning signals. The report of the 7th says:—"The cyclonic storm has now entirely filled up." From these quotations it is evident that the Simla Meteorological office misinterpreted the indications, and came to the wrong conclusion that the storm had filled up, instead of to the right one, that it had merely moved further away from the field of observation. Whenever a storm fills up or moves further away, the barometric indications gradually become feebler, but the expert has the means of distinguishing between these two cases if he adopts the most refined methods of working out and charting the observations. The next reference to the cyclone is in the report of the 9th, which says :—"A rather remarkable development has occurred in the distribution of pressure. The low pressure area, which, it has been evident from the observations, has been lying to the westward of the Konkan coast during the past day or two, has apparently suddenly developed increased energy and begun to move north-eastward. This morning's observations show a slight but distinctly marked cyclonic storm advancing towards Kathiawar." "Warning signals have been hoisted at Kurrachee, Bhavnagar, and Daman." These warnings were unfortunately too late. From these quotations it is clear that the approach of the storm to the Kathiawar coast on the 7th and 8th was not foreseen by the Simla Meteorological office, and hence no warnings were issued on those days. This is a matter which calls loudly for an explanation, and if further inquiry be made, this explanation will probably be found to depend on the following points :—1st, the absence of any meteorological observatory on the Coast of Kathiawar, the nearest being that at Rajkot ; 2nd, the absence of telegraphic communication with Bhuj, where an observatory already exists ; 3rd the absence of storm-signal stations in the coasts of Kathiawar and Cutch ; and 4th, the use of unsuitable methods of working up and charting the meteorological information—methods which may suffice in Europe, where the barometric oscillations are large, but which do not give the first indications of an approaching cyclone in India, where the premonitory barometric movements are small, and where, consequently, more discriminating methods are required.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK CHAMBERS.

ORDINATION AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, held an Ordination service at St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday, when the Rev. W. L. Nanson, Poona, A. C. Laughlin, Kolhapur, and E. S. Browne, Ahmednagar, were admitted to Priest's and Mr. H. C. Henham, Dapuli, to Deacon's orders. The announcement that his Lordship was to hold such a service drew together a large congregation, representatives of several of other religious persuasions being present. The Altar looked particularly bright and striking, dressed as it was with a handsome embroidered white silk frontal ; and the artistic arrangement of vases of flowers and the lighted Eucharistic tapers lent an additional beauty to the edifice. The service, which was fully choral, was impressive and solemn, and commenced at 8 o'clock precisely, Hymn No. 355 (A. and M.) being sung as a Processional. The following was the order of the procession :—Cross-bearer ; the choir ; the candidates for ordination, the clergy according to seniority ; the vergers ; the Bishop's domestic chaplain bearing his Lordship's Crozier, the Bishop and the Registrar of the Diocese bringing up the rear. The clergy (besides the candidates for holy orders) who took part in the service were the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis (officiating Archdeacon); the Rev. F. N. Hill (domestic chaplain to the Bishop) ; and the Revs W. E. Scott (Byculla); W. Gardiner, Beale, Latlikar, J. H. Lord, W. G. H. Ellison, J. Diogo, and Harris. The Ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, who took as his text the 7th and 8th verses of the 42nd chapter of Isaiah. The sermon was a very eloquent one, and was listened to with rapt attention. Immediately after the sermon, the Litany was sung by the Rev. F. N. Hill, and this was followed by a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the Bishop being the celebrant and the Rev. A. G. Lewis his assistant. After the Epistle, the candidate for Deacon's orders was conducted by the officiating Archdeacon into the chancel, where he was examined and received the holy rite, several of the clergy assisting the Bishop in the laying on of hands. After the Gospel, the examination of the Priests took place, and was followed by the *Veni Creator* being sung in alternate lines by the Bishop and the choir. The priests were then ordained. All the candidates were vested in cassock, surplice, and hood, those for priest's orders wearing the stole on their left shoulder and Deacon's in their hands. The Bishop then proceeded with the celebration and office to the end. The Nunc Dimittis was sung as a Recessional. In leaving the church, the senior clergy present gave precedence to the newly ordained, who filed past next before the chaplain bearing the Bishop's staff. The offertory at the service was devoted to the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Poona. We must not omit to mention that the musical portion of the service was extremely good, especially the *Veni Creator*, which was sung with great taste and precision. The service lasted a little over two hours.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions :—C. H. E., Rs. 10; Mr. W. Richardson, Rs. 10; Mr. H. R. Bragg, Rs. 5, and Rev. H. C. Squires, Rs. 10.

NORTON'S "WORLD OF WONDERS."

On Saturday evening the Novelty Theatre was again crowded to witness Wash Norton's clever troupe. An entirely new programme was given, but apart from this attraction, the performance—as numerous handbills circulated widely through the town stated—was under the grand patronage of His Imperial Highness Duke Alexander, for whom ceremonious preparation was made in the reservation of seats in the stalls. His Imperial Highness the Duke was, however, unable to be present, but the commander and officers of the Russian boat Rynda attended. In the minstrels entertainment the new songs were much appreciated, especially Mr. Harvey's "Sweet Ham Bone," Miss Valeska's "The Old Turnstile," the Famous Hen Convention, Mr. Norton, and Miss Brandon's "Leave me not in anger." Each item was greeted with applause, and the *finale*, the "Old Folks Return," brought down the house. Miss Violet Brandon and Miss Valeska were warmly again received, when they subsequently sang and danced, the audience not being satisfied till they responded to the *encores*. The Harvey Brothers received unmistakable tokens of their popularity, while Achmed Ali Bey (Professor R. Jensen) created even more sensation with several new and startling tricks. He subsequently performed the Galatea illusion. This consisted of the most rapid substitution of Miss Haida for a heavy plaster of Paris statue. The illusion was perfect. The piece *de resistance* of the evening's entertainment was however, the wonderful changes of costume by Mr. Norton, and the audience showed in a marked manner their recognition of his clever performances. In full view and from the orthodox evening dress Mr. Wash Norton very rapidly represented seven widely different characters, such as a French soldier and washer-woman an old English gentleman, an Irish and an American woman, a Japanese and the young lady of the period. In each character Mr. Norton sang an appropriate song. He was greeted with unstinted applause as he concluded his performance. The Harvey Brothers' comicalities was a fitting *finale*. The Blondin Donkey, represented by Charles Harvey, coached by his brother, was as curious and laughable a creature as could well be, combining, as it did, the agility of a monkey, the comicality of the clown, and the density of an ass. The short quarter of an hour they were on the stage was a merry one indeed. Mr. Charles Harvey has shown that, with the assistance of his brother, he is rightly entitled to the fame he has acquired in his particular line. The programme will be continued till Wednesday, when there will be a change again, but as the company do not intend to stay much longer in Bombay, the local public should take advantage of its presence now.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT PAREL.

As is usual the members of the Parel Gymkhana attracted a large attendance on Friday evening at their very entertaining musical and dramatic performance. Since the first entertainment, given now some time back, the amateurs have wonderfully improved. They now include among their numbers such old stagers as Messrs. Hart and Kiskey, who have most successfully coached the others. Those responsible for the choice of pieces to be performed had done well in not choosing anything beyond the capabilities of the amateurs. "A Fearful Tragedy," a farce by C. Selby, was selected as the opening piece, and the principal parts in it were admirably sustained by Messrs. Kiskey and Hart. The former was quite at home in the character of Tim Shimpington, a retired butterman, who, joining a village club, has a merry night with his friends, among whom was Muggy Mulligatawny, a cook and confectioner. Entirely through a mistake both of them believe they have committed a great offence ; and learning that one or two other friends know about it, they become very frightened, and make attempts to suppress reports. Things, however, are set right eventually, but during the piece ample opportunities are afforded of showing good acting, of which Mr. and Mrs. Hart and Mr. Kiskey Johnson availed themselves. Messrs. Johnson and Daw were assigned smaller parts, which they made the most of, the latter as a man-servant and the former as the time-honoured cousin, who sets everything right. After a short interval the musical portion of the proceedings was commenced. Miss Hallum sang a well selected song, which was quietly rendered. Messrs. Hart and Scott then both sang, as a comic interlude, "The Runaway Musketeers," for which they were much applauded. Their make-up was most suitable, and they sang the song very well. Mr. J. Pennock was down in the programme for "Balaclava," which was much appreciated, and Miss Pennock then sang "Carrier John," which was a song admirably adapted to her good voice, and to which she did ample justice. Messrs. W. Whitmore and K. Johnson introduced the comic items. Both were so well received that they had to respond to *encores* to "Killalhoo" and "I couldn't" respectively. The dramatic entertainment concluded with the farce, "A night at Nottinghill." Little need is there to say anything of the piece; it is so well known ; but the acting of Mr. Hart deserves mention of his conception and exposition of the chief character, that of the nervous Alderman Syllabub. The fun of the piece lies in the awkward situations and in the fright he and his female servants, and their visitors are put to by his placing traps and alarms and patent detonators all over his house and grounds to frighten the burglars away. The visitors to the housemaid and the housekeeper, the soldiers, and the policeman get into trouble over the traps, and put everyone in the house in a fright, everything conducing to make that night at Nottinghill a terrible one. As we have said, Mr. Hart sustained the principal *role*, and was well, supported by Mrs. Hart as the housemaid and by Mr. Sawyers, who made a capital old female housekeeper. Mr. Scott and Mr. C. Johnson admirably undertook the other parts—the soldier and the policeman—and the curtain fell amidst rounds of applause. A very enjoyable quadrille party followed after this, and dancing was kept up till very late.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 22.—The barometric changes are small and somewhat irregular over the whole of India, except in the Punjab and Sind, where the barometer has risen rapidly. The depression entering India from Beluchistan yesterday has passed eastward, and nearly filled up. Some light showers have fallen in the Punjab at Lahore, Sialkot, Rawulpindi, and Peshawar. Murree reports moderately heavy snowstorm. The skies are rapidly clearing in the Punjab, and a large reduction of temperature at hill stations is noticed. The air on the whole is damper ; warmer in the Gangetic plain, and much warmer in the Central Provinces and Central India. Winds were light and variable to-day.

December 23rd.—The barometer changes everywhere are small except in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The barometer is highest in the Indus Valley, and lowest in the south of Ceylon, the range being a quarter of an inch. The air is cooler and much drier at the hill stations ; there has been a large fall of the temperature in Sind. It is increasing at the Punjab, and in Central and Southern India. The skies are clear except in the south of the Peninsula, where lightly clouded fine dry settled weather obtains generally.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways, procceeds shortly to inspect the Indian Midland Railway. The Government of India is not likely to raise any objection to the opening of the line on the 1st January.

AT a public meeting at Lucknow held to elect delegates for the Congress, Mr. Caine, M.P., spoke for half an hour, expressing sympathy with the movement.

MR. CAINE, M.P., was to visit Benares on Saturday and deliver a lecture the same evening in the Town Hall on total abstinence.

FINAL orders have not yet been passed as to the composition of the Lushai Force ; but it will probably consist of 2 guns of a Bombay Mountain battery, 400 rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas from Dehra, the 2nd Bengal Infantry from Dinapore, a company of Madras ; Sappers, and 200 of the Madras Pioneers. The 2nd Bengal Infantry move immediately under Major Channer.

LORD AND LADY HERSCHELL, at present the guests of Sir John and Lady Edge at Allahabad, proceed to Calcutta immediately on a visit to Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and after enjoying Lord Connemara's hospitalities for a time, will return home by an early steamer in February.

PRESIDENCY POLICE RETURNS.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION has been issued, under date 10th December, on the reports on the state of crime and working of the police in the several divisions of the Bombay Presidency. In course of the Resolution, the Governor in Council deal at length on the unsatisfactory condition of the police. The purport of the resolution is as under :—

The total number of offences cognizable and non-cognizable reported during the year 1887 was 92,841 against 91,110 in 1886. The number of persons arrested or appearing on process before the Courts was 147,561, of whom 42,755 or 28·9 per cent. were convicted ; the corresponding number in 1886 was 144, 225, of whom 42,620 or 29·5 per cent. were convicted. Of the reported cases 38,054 against 39,482 in 1886 related to cognizable crime ; of the persons arrested 42,455 were supposed to be concerned in cognizable crimes against 43,129 in the previous year. Taking the whole number of persons concerned in all classes of crime it appears that more than 70 out of every 100 persons who were arrested or appeared before the courts were discharged without conviction. It is necessary however, before stating the conclusions to which these figures point, to examine them in some detail. Of the 147,561 persons arrested or appearing before the Courts during the year 42,455 were, as stated above, concerned in cognizable offences. Of these 23,872 or 56·2 per cent. were convicted. But included amongst them are a very large number of persons arrested for nuisance and offences against special and local laws. Prosecutions regarding these offences are for the most part instituted by Municipal, Fiscal or Forest authorities and the great majority of the persons arrested are convicted. 29,136 persons were arrested in connection with cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code. They may be taken as representing those arrested on suspicion of being concerned in serious crime, and include all those arrested for murder, homicide, dacoity, theft, &c. Of the 29,136 persons arrested only 12,603 or less than 44 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. These, it is to be remembered, are persons suspected of committing offences which it is the special duty of the police to detect. The report for 1887 therefore confirms the conclusion repeatedly stated before that the police are not successful in the collection of evidence and in the manner in which they place it before the Courts.

So far the Governor-in-Council has considered only the manner in which arrested persons are dealt with, and has drawn therefrom a general conclusion concerning the ability of the police in presenting cases before the Courts. A definitive conclusion regarding their detective ability must be drawn from a scrutiny of the information available regarding criminal cases. In the whole Presidency there were, for disposal during 1887, excluding false cases, 22,589 cases of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding as before nuisances and offences against religion. Of these 14,256 were brought to trial and 8,502 or 59 per cent. ended in a conviction. This percentage is necessarily much higher than the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested ; the reasons being that some arrested persons are released without trial ; and that a case in which one out of any number of accused is convicted, is counted as a case ending in conviction. Considering these facts, the conclusion that the police are not successful in placing cases before the Magistrates is again borne out. But the main point for consideration now is that of the total number of true cases, 8,333 or more than one-third were never decided. Some of them no doubt were pending before the Courts or under investigation at the close of the year, but there could not be a large portion of these not decided and the fact remains that a very large number, probably about one-fourth of the whole, were not detected. The number of undetected cases is, as might be supposed, greatest in offences against property. Of 19,616 offences of this class, 7,872 or about 40 per cent. were never decided. Of the more serious offences of this class, those enumerated in Class III. of Statement A, Part I, only 1,907 out of 4,631 or much less than one-half were decided. These figures show that the detective ability of the police force is not satisfactory. The conclusions inferred from them, depend on the ratio of cases decided to true cases for disposal in Classes I. to V. of Statement A, Part I. This is the only means afforded by these reports, of testing the detective ability of the force of the various districts, in respect of the number of cases they succeeded in bringing to trial. The reports of the Commissioners do not show separately the number of undetected cases, though they profess to do so, for amongst undetected cases are included those pending under investigation. The means indicated above is not perfectly accurate, for by it also no account of cases pending under investigation is taken, but it affords some index of relative efficiency. It is impossible on the material before Government to assign any accurate relative positions to the several districts, but unquestionably the results in Dharwar, Satara, Khandesh and the Upper Sind Frontier are bad. There must be either a very large proportion of cases that were never detected, or very great delay in conducting investigation in those districts. Kolaba and Surat appear to give the best results.

Having indicated the main conclusions to be drawn from the statistics of cognizable cases for the present year, the Governor-in-Council proceeds to consider somewhat more closely the figures relating to non-cognizable offences. The total number of persons arrested or appearing on process in such cases was 105,106. These 16,327 were concerned in offences under special or local laws, and 10,646 or about 65 per cent. of these were convicted. Of the remaining 88,779 who were supposed to be concerned in non-cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code, only 8,237 or considerably less than 10 per cent. were convicted. It is a matter of very great moment that more than 80,000 persons should annually be brought into Court in these cases, to be acquitted or discharged, and that only 8,237, or little more than 1-10th of that number should be convicted. Of those arrested or appearing on charges of hurt, 56,544 in number, and on charges of intimidation, 8,860 in number, only 3,810 and 579, respectively, were convicted, or less than 7 per cent. in each case. These are compoundable cases and no doubt the majority of them are compounded, but there can be little doubt from these figures that the Criminal Courts are being used, possibly largely used, as the instruments of private malice or revenge. There is reason to suppose that the Magistrates themselves are to some extent responsible for this. In the review on last year's police reports, attention was called to the necessity for examining complainants under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Facts have come to the notice of the Governor-in-Council during the past year which go far to convince him that there may be Magistrates who habitually disregard this provision of the law. Properly exercised it would unquestionably result in the summary dismissal of many complaints. District Magistrates make it their business to see that the law in this respect is not disregarded and the case of any Magistr

only 5. In Ahmednagar there were 11 true cases, the highest number recorded for many years, and 6 in excess of the average for the last five years. Belgaum and Bijapur show 5 and 2 murders, respectively, the lowest numbers recently recorded. There were five murders in each of the Districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri, the highest numbers recorded for years.

On the whole the results as regards crime are not unfavourable. The season was generally speaking normal, and the total number of crimes decreased, though it is to be regretted that the decrease did not occur in the more serious forms of crime against property.

In point of detective work there is a slight falling off from the results of 1886. Taking as before Classes I. to V. of Statement A, Part I, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases reported was 40·2 against 42·4 in the previous year; the percentage of arrested persons convicted was 42·5 against 44·1. The decrease for the Presidency as a whole is very small, the results taken District by District are far from satisfactory.

It is to be remembered that these percentages, though they do not relate solely to police cases, are not ordinarily unfair tests of police work, and they are the truest tests of the extent to which the more serious crimes as a whole are detected and criminals prosecuted to conviction. For they relate only to Classes I. to V. of Statement A, Part I, *i. e.*, to those cases which are, with comparatively few exceptions, investigated by the police, and in which the police make arrests *suo motu*; and they are deduced from the figures relating to true cases only.

No percentage tests would be an absolutely accurate measure of merit, but these serve, on the whole as a fair indication. Of the two tests the percentage of convictions to cases is a fair measure of detective work, as it is the measure of true crimes successfully detected; the percentage of convictions to persons tests the work of the police as an agency for preparing cases for the Courts, and may be said to measure their preparative capacity.

Colonel Wise has submitted a most concise and careful report on the internal economy of the force. The Governor-in-Council desires to invite the attention of all District Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates to the summaries of the year's work in each District.

The figures relating to rewards call for little remark. The number of rewards necessarily fluctuates greatly from year to year. In the year under report 147 men were rewarded by promotion and 142 by money, against 116 and 156, respectively, in the previous year.

The education of the force has advanced somewhat. In 1887 there were 1,930 officers and 4,334 men who could read and write, against 1,796 and 4,140 respectively in the previous years. The improvement is, however, confined to the Central and Southern Divisions. In the other two Divisions there are fewer officers and men than in 1886 who can read and write. It is specially to be regretted that three Districts of the Northern Division—Surat, Kaira and the Panch Mahals—should have fewer educated officers than in the preceding year.

Colonel Wise again calls attention to the difficulty of obtaining recruits. That question will be dealt with in connection with the re-distribution scheme which is now under the consideration of Government, as will the suggestion contained in paragraph 16 of Colonel Wise's report that the police officers should be allowed to retire on pension after 25 years' service.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

Carols.—"Good Christian men rejoice" "The first Nowell." "When Christ was born."

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7 a.m.—First Celebration.
8 a.m.—Second Celebration.
10·30 a.m.—Matins, Choral Celebration and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.
4·45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

26TH DEC., ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

6·45 a.m.—Matins.
7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4·45 p.m.—Evensong.

27TH DEC., ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

6·45 a.m.—Matins.
7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4·45 p.m.—Evensong.

28TH DEC., HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY.

6·45 a.m.—Matins.
7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4·45 p.m.—Evensong.

The annual Christmas Treat for the children, attending the Sunday School, will be held early in January.

Money contributions and gifts of cakes, fruits, crackers, and toys will be thankfully accepted, and should be sent to the Chaplain, or to the Cathedral High Schools.

The offertories during the octave of Christmas will be devoted to the Sunday School Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7·30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evengsong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

XMAS EVE.

6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong with Xmas Carols.

XMAS DAY.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service.) Te Deum and Benedictus, Boyton Smith. Processional Hymn 59—Hymns 60 and 58—Recessional 62.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong with Xmas Carols. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett—Anthem, "O thou that bringest,"—Stainer.

26TH ST. STEPHEN, D. M.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

17TH ST. JOHN, AP. EV.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

28TH HOLY INNOCENTS, M. M.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7·30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns, 59, O come, all ye faithful; 60, Hark! the Herald Angels sing; 62; While Shepherds watched their flocks, and 58, God from on High.

The offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

The Children's Christmas dinner at 1 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 79, 73, 77 and 78.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7·30 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 60 and 323.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.—Hymns 61, 59 and 60.
Anthem.—Behold, I bring for you good tidings.—(Goss.)

ST. PETERS' CHURCH, MAZAGON.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

6·15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7·30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral, with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.
6·30 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Alms for St. Peter's Home and the European and Eurasian Relief Fund.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAULS' CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns, 59, 60 and 62.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 17th Bengal Infantry left Benares on the 19th instant *en route* for Calcutta, where the regiment will embark for Rangoon for service in Upper Burma. This will make three Bengal infantry regiments for service in that Province during next year.

MAJOR-GENERAL PURVIS gave over command of the Presidency District to Brigadier-General W. J. Auchinleck on the 17th and embarked at Calcutta for home on the 20th instant. Major-General Purvis vacated the command on account of his promotion to Major-General.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. TAYLOR, Medical Staff, Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, *vice* Brigade Surgeon Temple, V.C., whose tenure of appointment will shortly expire.

THE following transfers and promotions in His Highness the Gaekwar's Troops took effect from the 13th instant:—Nial Surnobut Yeshwuntrao Gaekwad, Adjutant, Mothi Khas Paga, to be 1st Squadron Commander; Shrimunt Fathesingh Rao's Regiment of Cavalry. Nial Surnobut Janardhan Sadashive, Adjutant, Choti Kas Paga, to be Adjutant, Mothi Khas Paga; Nial Surtnobut Amritrao Rowji Borker, 1st Squadron Commander, Shrimunt Fathesing Rao's Regiment of Cavalry, to be Adjutant, Choti Khas Paga; Mr. Sorabji Tuback, attaché, Light Field Battery of Artillery, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, Choti Khas Paga; Nial Surnobut Basti Sinha D. Chawan, B.A., Commandant of Detachment Troops at Kadi Station, to officiate as Commandant, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, *vice* Nial Surnobut G. Wagentreiber, officiating Commandant, granted two months' privilege leave.

THE BOMBAY U. C. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Member" has stated in your to-day's paper that your informant must be mistaken in informing you that the report of the managing committee for 1887-88 was unanimously adopted after some discussion. The real facts are these:—When the proposition regarding the adoption of the report was moved, a member rose and brought forward an amendment to the effect that the adoption of the report be deferred until such time as the accounts were properly scrutinized, &c. This amendment was put to the vote, and was carried by a majority of members. Mr. Janardhan Damodhar Kolatkar, Superintendent, Public Works Department, explained to the meeting what the proper facts concerning the report were, and pointed out that the objection of the proposer and the seconder of the amendment was simply as regards a certain item of money in the report. He said that the adoption of the report should not, therefore, be deferred only for this objection. Mr. Brewin, Police Superintendent, also explained to the proposer of the amendment what the facts were, and the latter then withdrew his amendment. The proposition regarding the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Now, sir, I leave it to yourself and to your readers to judge whether your informant was incorrect in informing you to the effect that the report was after some discussion unanimously adopted. It was simply worthless to mention that an amendment was passed when, immediately after some explanation being given, it was withdrawn. Your correspondent is labouring under a misapprehension when he writes that the report has yet to be adopted, when it has actually been adopted on the 15th inst.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 22. ANOTHER MEMBER.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Concert given on Saturday evening last under the patronage of the Archbishop of Bombay in aid of the educational fund of the above Association at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was so successful that the members of the B. E. I Association have every reason to be well satisfied. The Concert, apart from the few outsiders who took part in it, gave proof that the judgment which insists that the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein are not a musical people, was pronounced without due consideration of the evidence. Perhaps, however, since it was pronounced they have devoted more attention to harmony, and have used every possible opportunity to attain a greater degree of proficiency. At any rate, the amateur performers showed that a good deal of musical skill may be possessed by a community whose members are comparatively small. The first to make her bow to the extremely large audience was Miss M. Fernandes, who delighted them with a piano solo, "Alice." (Ascher). Her manipulation of the piano was simply admirable. Mr. McConnochie's beautiful contralto voice and careful phrasing will, it is hoped, be frequently heard at future public concerts. Mrs. L. P. Gomes seemed quite at home in the rendering of her pianoforte solo, "The last Rose of Summer." Mr. Scott's solo on the bassoon was also a success. Miss H. Fernandes followed with an effective rendering of one of Deuza's well known compositions, "Call me Back." The song was doubtless selected as an appropriate compliment to the energetic organiser of the concert. However, it was so well rendered that the young lady was loudly applauded and encored, afterwards rendering another song, "The Robin's return to Her Nest," equally well. Mr. Charles Fredelis showed what remarkable things he can do with a violin. Miss R. M. Esperance's solo on the piano was also well received by the audience. Mr. G. H. Misquitta, who came next, also acquitted himself satisfactorily. Miss L. Gallwitz, who played the "Carnival de Venice" on the piano, was heartily applauded. The vocal duet, "Maying," by Miss Fernandes and Mr. Misquitta, took immensely well. The evening's entertainment concluded with "God save the Queen."

CHINA COTTON MARKETS.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular, dated Hongkong 5th December, says:—

The speculative feeling alluded to in last report continued unabated during the early portion of the interval under review, and dealers assisted by slightly better telegraphic reports from India and encouraged by the apparent firmness of holders kept up a brisk enquiry for all counts and descriptions, freely paying 50 cents to a dollar more on previous quotations on goods in short supply with a view to strengthen their recent cheap purchases. A good business was thus being effected, but at the close high prices check consumption and a general disinclination on the part of buyers to continue operations is apparent; the market closing as under. Availing themselves of the firmness of holders, dealers not only kept up the rates for certain favourite superior chops of No. 20s. (of which they still hold a larges took,) but freely gave 50 cents to a dollar per bale over previous rates in order to strengthen the market. Laterly, however, fresh receipts added to the anxiety of holders to realize at the improved rates have discouraged speculation and the market closes quiet although prices are keeping steady. Common threads continue unchanged both as to demand and price. Suitable favorite superior chops of No 16s. continue in moderate demand at previous rates, but unsuitable inferior threads show no change either in demand or values. No. 12s. being still in short supplies and wanted an improvement of 50 cents per bale may be noted in certain spinnings; the market closing firm with light stocks. No. 10s. generally have been in very good demand both real and speculative and supplies being moderate and holders firm an advance of 50 cents in rates has been established all round, the market closing firm. No. 8s. have been in more enquiry when compared with the available stock and an advance of dollar one per bale has been freely meet by buyers. No. 6s. are in moderate enquiry and continue unchanged. Superior 14s. and 18s. are in request, but holders refuse the rates offered. Nos. 22s. and 24s. continue unchanged. During the fortnight arrival 5,557 bales; sales 7,759 bales, shipment to Coast Ports 265 bales and unsold stock 14,358 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,173 bales and Japan 1,836 bales. Latest advices from the East Cost, Shanghai and Japan make those markets active in consequence of cheap rates, and a very good business has been reported during the past fortnight with but a small probability of a further relapse in values.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original cour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

WOMEN-WARRIORS.

AMONG mediaeval heroines who have figured gallantly in defence of town or castle, writes a home paper, may be mentioned the sister of the great Batrand du Guesclin, Jeanne Hachette, who raised a troop of female warriors, and successfully defended Beauvaiss, and another, less known to fame, Jeanne Milotte, who won distinction at the siege of Lile. Further on the above subject it says:—

In the vivid pages of Froissart may be read the stirring story of the Countess de Montfor, who, during the imprisonment of her renowned husband, continued to carry on his war with the Count de Blois, the object of which was the possession of the duchy of Burgundy. The old chronicler paints a fine picture of Jeanne de Montfort standing in the Market-place of Rennes, with her infant son in her arms, and calling upon the townsmen to defend the rights of her child. "Sirs," she cried, "be not daunted by the loss of my Lord; he was but one man, and here you see my little son, who will be his restorer, if God will." With enthusiastic shouts they responded to the appeal. Rennes was quickly provisioned; its defences were strengthened and enlarged; while the Countess, still carrying her babe, traversed the province from town to town and from fortress to fortress, supplying them with stores and arms, and inspiring their fighting-men with her own ardour, "though she wore deep mourning in her heart."

At length, in mid-winter, expecting the speedy arrival of reinforcements from England, she withdrew to the celebrated stronghold of Hennebon, which, across the estuary of the Bluvet, looks grimly down upon the rolling sea. Before many weeks had passed, while still the flowers of the violet slept in their green buds, her persevering enemy, Charles of Blois, appeared with a large army before the fortress, and began the assault with great vigour, in the belief that if the heroic Countess could be captured, and sent to join her husband in prison, the war would flicker out. The defence was even more resolute than the attack; the besiegers were repulsed; and several sorties disturbed the security of their camp. The Countess herself, mounted on a noble destrier, and armed cap-a-pie, rode from post to post and street to street; she made her ladies collect the rough paving-stones and carry them to the ramparts, whence they were hurled on the assailants, along with showers of quicklime and flaming brands.

A NERVE OF IRON.

One day this heroic woman, perceiving that the French, in the fury of their attack, had left their lines unguarded, issued from the rear of her fortress, with two hundred horsemen, and set fire to their tents and baggage. The enemy interposing between her and the castle gates, she galloped at headlong speed to a neighbouring castle, outdistancing her fleetest pursuers; then at a favourable opportunity she rode forth again, fought her way through the French battle, re-entering Hennebon to the sound of trumpet and clarion, and amid the wild acclamations of her soldiers. But famine and the strain of incessant vigilance had sorely weakened her garrison, and the Bishop of Leon, in spite of her remonstrances, had repaired to the pavilion of Charles of Blois to settle the conditions of surrender, when, one bright morning, as the Countess stood upon the ramparts, surveying the shining sea, she caught sight in the offing of the known sails of the English galleys, and joyfully exclaimed, "I see the English help! the English help which I have so long desired!" And soon, within the little harbour of Hennebon, was moored a fleet of forty-five ships, under the command of a knight of prowess, Sir Walter Maury. Soon afterwards Charles of Blois sounded a retreat, and left the glory of a famous deed of arms to the Countess de Montfort.

According to some authorities, Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., was in command of the English army which gallantly beat the Scotch at Neville's Gross (in 1347); but others affirm that she had previously retired to Newcastle. She had, however, a hero's heart; and, by her firm rule during her husband's absence on his wars, vindicated the capacity of her sex for the highest and most responsible positions.

JOAN OF ARC.

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to Jeanne d'Arc. The romance of the peasant girl growing up in the shade of the woods of Domremy, haunted by "the voices," as of angel and archangel, which bade her undertake the deliverance of her country; her interview with the King; her marches on horseback, and in knightly armour dressed, to Orleans and Rheims, and her victories over the English; her feeling that her mission was ended when her king had been crowned after the manner of his ancestors; her wound, her capture, and her imprisonment; her sufferings at the hands of her enemies; her mock trial, and her heroic death amid the flames of the cruel pile in the market-place of Rouen—the romance of all this, with its suggestions of virginal purity and patriotic enthusiasm and generous self-sacrifice, will never be forgotten.

The once celebrated postess Louis Labe was scarcely sixteen years old, when, having accompanied her father to the siege of Perpignan, in 1542, she was smitten with such a military ardour, and displayed so brilliant a courage, that she was surnamed Captain Loys.

About the same time a Spanish nun, Catherine of Cromos, escaped from her convent, assumed male attire, served as a "middy" on board ships trading to American ports, then deserted, and after a whole series of wonderful adventures, enlisted into the military service, and distinguished herself in the wars against the Indians. She rose to the rank of a lieutenant, quitted the army—owing to a wound she received in a duel, which discovered her sex—and returned to Europe, where she received a pension from Philip III. Such, at least, is the account she gives of herself in her memoirs, a very curious book, published in 1829, under the title of "Historia de la Monja-Alfanz," but there is a strong flavour of fiction about it.

MAANI DELLA VALLE.

Maani, the wife of Pietro della Valle, the celebrated traveller, was not inferior to her husband in intrepidity and the faculty of endurance. With sword and pistol she gallantly supported him in to or three arduous encounters with wayside robbers. Then there was Marcella, who, when the Turks besieged Lemnos, in the reign of Mahmud II., showed the finest spirit imaginable. Wounded by the sword that slew her father, she leaped from the rampart, and dashed into the press of the assailants in a transport of passion; inspired by her example, the garrison followed, with a rush and a shout which terrified the Turks, and next day, when the Venetian fleet arrived to raise the siege, they found the Lemnians rejoicing in the retreat of the soldiers of the Crescent. The admiral, in acknowledgment of Marcella's bravery, ordered each soldier to make her a present, promised that the Republic should adopt her and bade her choose in marriage any one of his captains—a privilege which, however, she prudently declined.

Scotch historians proudly tell the tale of "Black Agnes," the heroic Countess of March, who, in 1431 defended the sea-washed castle of Dunbar against the, English, under the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel, exhibiting considerable military skill, as well as a rough, contemptuous humour, which her adversaries by no means relished. When the English battering engines slowly hurled their heavy missiles against the battlements, she bade her women, in open scorn, rub out the marks of each stroke with a clean white kerchief; and when the Earl of Salisbury laboriously brought the machine known as "a saw" close to the grey stone walls, she exclaimed—

"Beware, Montagow,
For farrow shall thy sow,"

and a large piece of rock being rolled from the rampart, in its fall it crushed to pieces "the sow," and killed all "the poor little pigs" which were hidden beneath it.

ENGLISH AMAZONS.

England can boast of Charlottee de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, who so stoutly defended her husband's seat of Lathom House against Fairfax and the Commonwealth army. He offered her honourable terms of surrender; but she made answer that she occupied her post on a double trust, loyalty to her king and faithfulness to her lord, and that she would maintain her honour and obedience, though it should be to her ruin. Both by speech and deed she so inspired her soldiers with military ardour that they repeatedly broke the enemy by desperate sallies, captured their guns, and swept through their ranks; and, at length, having lost two thousand men, Fairfax was compelled to retire, after a three months' siege.

A STORY, interesting to Muhammadans, reached the Lahore paper from the famous city of Kassan, the capital of the Province of that name. A Mussalman merchant, who has travelled thence to India, says that the Governor of Kassan issued an order that the citizens, who are chiefly Musalmans of the Nojhai and Kassan tribes, should follow the practice of the Christian churches there by ringing a bell only to mark the time of prayer. The citizens protested that they must obey their religion, and that no such order had ever been forced upon Musalmans, either at Kassan or elsewhere, and that, if it were enforced, they would be obliged to abandon the city. In spite of this the order was adhered to: and it was only when, after much difficulty, the citizens had managed to appeal to St. Petersburg that the order was cancelled.

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.

MR. H. D. TRAILL contributes to the *St. James's Gazette* an article to their series on the "writers of to-day and yesterday" on Gustave Flaubert. He says:—

M. Guy De Maupassant, in a noteworty passage of his acute and interesting study of Gustave Flaubert, exclaims, in the name of his subject and in his own, against those who insist on labelling the author of "Madame Bovary" as a Realist. Flaubert, he reminds us, himself protested against that description, and even repudiated it with irritation. M. de Maupassant holds that he was amply justified in doing so, and devotes several pages to the proof of that proposition. Intellectual curiosity will, no doubt, have induced many of his readers to follow the passages of analysis and reasoning whereby he seeks to establish his point: a proper appreciation of the limits of post-diluvian life, should restrain most readers, as it will certainly restrain me, from combating his conclusion. Realism, as opposed to romance, or to idealism in fiction, has become a name of contention nearly as interminable, and apparently almost as barren as that which surrounded it in the days when it stood for the opposite of Nominalism. That there is a real distinction of method between one form of fiction which is rigidly called "realistic," and another form or forms of which all we are entitled to say is that they are *not* realistic, is true enough. But that there is a hard and fast line dividing the realist as such from the idealist or the romanticist as such—yet without excluding either from the category of the *artist*—is a delusion; and the ingenious persons who waste their time over the futile enterprises of classification might (or might not, according to their fitness for more useful employment) be more usefully employed. If any of them can really bring themselves to believe that an art of fiction can exist without *any* element of realism, we may leave them to crown and worship the greatest master in that kind that ever lived—greater than Shakspeare in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," or Dante in the "Divina Commedia"—the immortal German who "evolved" the camel. If, on the other hand, any of them still contend that pure realism, uninformed by any exercise of the imagination, is a legitimate form of art, we may congratulate them on being the most fortunate as well as the most visionary idealists of us all. For they live in a world in which every auctioneer's clerk who can draw an inventory without an omission is an artist. To disturb their dream of a literary stage so crowded with accomplished performers would be doing them as ill a turn as was done, according to Horace, to that *vacua lustus sessor plausoryus theatro* —the Argive gentleman of the happy hallucinations—by his injudicious friends.

FLAUBERT AND HIS ART.

But without disputing M. de Maupassant's general theories, we may be permitted to question one at least of the specific propositions which he lays down about Flaubert and his art. Flaubert, he says, was as conscientious an observer as ever lived; but he did not use observation as the realistic school are wont to use it. His artistic method, indeed, "owed much more to the intuitive than to the observant faculty" *tinait bien plus encore de lar penetration que de l'observation.*) Instead of setting forth the psychological "inwardness" of his personages by "explanatory dissertations he made it disclose itself simply through their acts." If Flaubert had really done this, he would have taken a place among the half-dozen or so who stand apart from the world's great masters in fiction and claim the title of supreme. It is because he did not, and could not, do this that he remains still among the main body and does not join the few—remains one of a dozen or a score perhaps instead of one of five or six. Many and many a page of his most famous and successful work refutes his eulogist's assertion. One would, indeed, have expected that a writer whose method was so much an affair of *penetration* could hardly avoid reporting some, at least, of the results of his psychological study of his own creations; and, as a matter of fact, Flaubert does give us them in only too much abundance, in "Madame Bovary." So far from its being true that Emma's character reveals itself only in her acts, at least a full third of the book is taken up with an elaborately—and, so to speak, clinically—minute record, taken down, as it were, from the patient's own lips, of the moral and spiritual disease which is waisting her away. The vague distempered yearnings, the long unhappy musings, the dull daily ache of unsatisfied heart hunger—these inward experiences of the woman, which are registered for us with such patient and remorseless precision, could not, except by a monstrous abuse of language, be classed among her "acts;" yet surely no candid reader of "Madame Bovary" will deny that they play a no less, if not a more, important part than those acts themselves in the revelation of the heroine's character.

HIS IMAGINATION.

Nor is it, as his critic contends, the secret of Flaubert's power that he "imagined types." Every novelist imagines types, or imagines that he imagines them. No one, at any rate, would admit that he did not, and thereby confess himself a mere copyist at once. Even M. Zola would repudiate the imputation of having made a certain number of individual French peasants stand for their photographs to form the characters of "La Terre." Probably he flatters himself that in that book he has drawn not merely "French peasants," but "*the* French peasant." On the other hand, while all novelists will alike claim to have imagined types, none of them desire to be classed with the Teutonic creator of the camel, as having evolved them from their own consciousness unassisted by any observation of life. All of them—idealists no less than realists—would maintain that they had generalised their types by an inductive process from a study of mankind in the concrete. And it is the amount of judgment shown in dealing with those "documents" which M. Zola collects with so much industry and uses with so little discrimination, that distinguishes the good artist from the bad. But something more than skill in the use of these materials goes to the making of a great artist and the writing of a great book. Your types may be most accurately imagined, and the deductive process by which action is made to follow logically from character may be carried out without an error, but your results may not be worth the trouble of their achievements. The infidelities of a farmer's daughter married to a country doctor might have been related with equal power, and the wife, the husband, and the lovers might even have been delineated with equal truth to nature, by a far inferior hand to Flaubert's; but we should not have had a "Madame Bovary." It is because the fate of the heroine unites her with phenomena far greater than herself; it is because of Flaubert's masterly exposition of an eternal truth of woman's nature—the inextricable intertexture of the sentimental and the sensual elements in the feminine passion of love, and the imperious demand of the former to share in every gratification of the latter or to reject it as worthless, if not hateful—it is for this reason that the book is great. One can hardly read the criticisms of Bourget and others on Emma's character without a smile. Feeling the book to be a great one, they think its greatness *must* be somehow or somewhere discernible in the heroine. As a matter of fact, Mdme. Bovary is but one degree less commonplace than Charles. Her ideals are, in many respects, not much above those of the ambitious housemaid. But they *are* ideals; and her husband has none. Nor has he imagination to conceive of their existence in any other mind. It is actually because her conception of love is higher, less material—nay, in a certain sense, purer than his—that she falls, and in her progressive demoralization sinks to unsounded depths beneath that level of domestic virtue which he is equally unable to rise above or to fall below. It is out of the very spiritual stuff of her nature that she waves the robe of her fleshly degradation. There is in this no paradox, but a terrible truth—a truth whose stained and tattered "documents" strew the streets of every great city after nightfall, and it is this truth which gives the epic touch to "Madame Bovary;" it is this which dignifies and solemnizes what would else have been a mere history of vulgar provincial intrigue.

FLAUBERT AS A REALIST.

It is not recorded of Flaubert that he continued to be called a realist for very long. The unthinking persons who considered that "Madame Bovary" belonged to the realistic school, could hardly have taken the same view of that *gigantesque* romance—to use its author's favourite adjective, the astonishing—"Salammbo." Nor could they, I think, even of *L'Education Sentimentale* reversion, though it be to the world and the style of his first and greatest effort. Surely it needs no great critical perspicacity to see that Flaubert was much more of a thinker upon life than an observer of it. His whole manner of living, his recluse habits, the voracity of his reading, his passion for style and the relentless toil which he devoted to its cultivation, all betoken the writer to whose work the long meditative musings of the study contribute tenfold more than his intercourse with the world without. Flaubert, it is true, had no lack of friends and friendships. He was on terms of intimacy with most of the leading men of letters of his time. He carried on for years a pretty regular correspondence with George Sand. In his periodical visits to Paris he mixed freely and cheerfully after his sober fashion in the literary Society of the capital; but it was in his home at Croisset, on the banks of the Seine, near Rouen, that he worked, and it was in his library at Croisset that prematurely worn out by his incessant labours for artistic perfection he fell dead. There seems no doubt that his hunger and thirst after this species of literary righteousness grew more and more insatiable with advancing years, and that he was not altogether "blessed" in respect of it. It is possible—as the strange and sad experience of much "retouched" work both in prose and poetry has proved—to pursue an ideal perfection of style with an ardour that defeats itself. Concurrently with the growth of enthusiasm we may trace that increasing tendency in Flaubert to the encyclopedic in point of subject the tendency which has given us Bouvard and Pecuchet a sermon on the "vanitas scientiarum and the grandiose but amorphous "Tentation de St Antoine" a satire on the contradictions and antinomies of all human creeds. The last-mentioned work, the earlier in point of time, is the better known of the two and contains striking passages like all that Flaubert wrote; but in its mystical and symbolical parts with its array of grotesque and supernatural appearances, it is but a weak following of Victor Hugo. The dialogue, for instance, between the Sphinx and the Chimera ("Ici, Chimere, arrete-toi ?" "Non, jamais !" etc.) would serve excellent well as a parody of that master; and the Devil, though he philosophizes bravely, is an even less subtle disputant than he is in Byron's "Cain." There is much to be said against indulging in theological metaphysics at all: it is perhaps as dangerous a form of intellectual intemperance as exists. But if the craving for this stimulant is irresistible, the only thing to be done is to go on drinking until you are sober. One feels that Flaubert, possibly from his desire to take all knowledge for his province, had omitted to imbibe enough of this particular brand. He handles Charles and Emma Bovary, Rodolphe and Leon, Homais and L'Heureux, with considerably more of mastery than he shows in his manipulations of the spirits, monsters, and heresiarchs who beset his sorely tried saint.

MORE REMINISCENCES OF MR. FRITH.

THE third volume of Mr. Frith's Autobiography has just been published. In it the author tells us something of the inner life of a lunatic asylum. One of the patients took an interest in art, and the following conversation passed between him and Mr. Frith. Said the patient:—

It is melancholy to reflect that we have now living amongst us but one artist who is a great painter, a great poet, and a great engineer. I need scarcely tell you—an artist—that I refer to Mr. Watts. "That Mr. Watts is a great painter I know very well," said I; "but I never heard that he was a great poet, unless you mean in his pictures, and I know nothing of his engineering fame." "Is it possible!" exclaimed the Colonel in a irritated tone. "Why, where can you have been all your life?" "I have been in London part of it, and I know Mr. Watt's pictures, though I have not the honour of his personal——" "And you don't know—you have never read his hymns? I thought any child would be able to repeat 'How doth the little busy bee' and 'Let dogs delight to bark and bite.'" "Oh, Watt's hymns! Oh yes, I am acquainted with them." "Then, what do you mean by denying that Mr. Watts is a great poet? Perhaps you will deny that that great genius is an engineer in the face of his having invented the first steam-engine!" "Yes," I said, "I do deny that: it won't Watts; it was Watt who invented——" "Bless my soul," said the Colonel in a loud voice, "what trifling is this? Do you dare to endeavour to take from the reputation of a great man by denying one of his chief accomplishments? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I will no longer sit at the same table," said the angry Colonel, as he rose from his seat.

LANDSEER.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Frith says that he did a successful stroke of prophecy:—

"Edwin Landseer died in 1873, and was buried in St. Paul's. I attended his funeral, in common, with all my brothermembers of the Royal Academy. As the procession was forming, a group of artists stood upon the pavement in Trafalgar Square. I called the attention of a friend to one amongst the group, and said, "That youthful-looking gentleman will one day be President of the Royal Academy.' The person indicated was Mr. Leighton, now Sir Frederick, and President of the Academy." We are not so sure whether this guest was as remarkable as it seems to its author. Several years before 1873 a great painter had prophesied that young Leighton would eventually be P. R. A. if young Millais did not take the prize from him.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Among the people Mr. Frith knows is Mr. George Augustus Sala. Here is a characteristic letter from that journalist:—

"My dear Mr. Frith,—I want to tell you about a subject for your pencil, which, I think, would suit you admirably—only, as on previous occasions, I may be wrong. Of course you know the beautiful story of Mrs. Montagu, and the son who was stolen as an infant, and discovered at last lying on a bed in her house, whither he had come to sweep the chimney. Now, do you see that grandly furnished old seventeenth-century bed-chamber, rich carpet and marble mantel-piece, fire-dogs and Indian screen, heavy old four-post bed, with plumes to the tester, little chimney sweep lying in a peaceful slumber, his grimy clothes and hair besmirching the silvery counter-pane and frilled pillow, soot-bag and brushes lying about? A ray of sunlight comes and touches the little fellow. The mother stands over him, hands clasped, eyes streaming, half-recognising him, but not quite sure; but an old house-dog knows the child at once, and is on his hind-legs fumbling at his toes. The lady has given a scream, and through the open door you see servants. Portrait of the little boy—says by Gainsborough—by side of bed. Title 'Found at Last.' Tell me what you say of this. If it has been done before, I shall seem a chimney-sweep myself. Mrs. Montagu's story is alluded to in one of Charles Lamb's essays; you know that she founded an annual festival for chimney sweeps in Smithfield. I think I previously sent you that notice from 'Pephys' Diary,' of Pepys hearing Knip her part in the theatre dressing-room, where there was Nell Gwynne 'all unready,' and cursing because there were so few in the pit.—Faithfully yours, GEORGE AUG. SALA."

CONSTABLE.

When young Frith was studying at Mr. Sass's famous "academy" in Newman Street he heard a good deal of the art gossip of the time. Here is a story about Constable, which the student told in a letter to his mother:

Constable is the best landscape painter we have; he is a very merry fellow and very rich. He told us an anecdote of a man who came to look at his pictures; he was gardener. One day he called him into his painting-room to look at his pictures, when the man made the usual vulgar remarks, such as, 'Did you do all this yourself, sir?' 'Yes.' 'What, all this?' 'Yes.' 'What, frame and all?' &c., &c. At last he came to an empty frame that was hung against the wall without any picture in it, when he said to Constable, looking at the empty frame, 'You don't call this picture quite finished, do you, sir?' Constable said that quite sickened him and he never let any ignoramuses see his pictures again, or frames either."

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

One of Mr. Frith's good stories relates to the Duke of Gloucester, who, though an amiable prince, was not brilliant intellectually, and was familiarly known as "Silly Billy."

Visiting a lunatic asylum, the Prince was told that there was a peculiarly violent patient, whom he could not safely approach. "Well, but," said the Duke, "can't I get just a peep at him somehow, eh! without his getting at me?" "Sir, there's a small square opening in the door of the cell, through which he receives his food; it is barred. If your Royal Highness is very desirous, you might——" "All right, come along. Where is he?' The royal visitor was led towards the bottom of a long passage. "Good gracious! What a fearful howling! Is that the man?" "Yes, sir, and this is the cell—through that grating you can see the man." The Duke peered through the bars; the howling ceased, and the madman exclaimed: "Hollo! why, that's Silly Bill!" "Good gracious," said the Duke, "he knows me!" "Oh, yes," said the governor, "he has his lucid intervals."

The painter of the "Derby Day" has had a good deal to endure at the public galleries. At South Kensington they print on his frames in little black letters, by way of a sort of *memento mori*, no doubt:—"By W. P. Frith, R.A., *b.* 1819, *d.*—" At the National Gallery a friend saw a respectable woman gazing at Mr. Frith's famous picture. After a long and minute inspection, she turned to a bystander and said, "I beg your pardon, but can you tell me if this is all *hand-painted*?"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st December, 1888.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·977
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	63·8
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·2
General Directions of Wind.*	N. NE.

NOTICES.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers,

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASE, M. A.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Rs. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
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NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
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HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND, GEM, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIAN FOOLKARIES,
RAMPORE SHAWLS AND CHUDDERS,
MADRAS GOLD AND OTHER
EMBROIDERY WORK.
COPPER, BRASS, AND ENAMEL WARE,
INDIAN AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET.

'XMAS AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
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Price List on Application
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WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABRITIANDS, SONS, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" ...	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	...
Medoc	" ...	...
Les Canons	" 16 8	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVARX.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11
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Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 24
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31

BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	...
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Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	...

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FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	...
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	"	...	
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	"	4	0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	"	3	12
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FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

irst Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0	" 4

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
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Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 9 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 13
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK,		
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	" ...	" 1 8
Mettwurst	" ...	" 1 8
Turnips	" ...	" 0 12

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. UHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Ballast Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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Since its Establishment
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on Londor, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKIN CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 2d August, 1888.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS, HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY,
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Bi Society, assorted		0 12

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

LADIES! SHOP WITH HOME
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 100 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
ESTABLISHED 1752.
SUPPLY
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS
Latest Fashion at First Cost
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.

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Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS have many Thousands of Customers in all parts of the World, who enjoy to the full the advantages of buying the best goods at first hand.—The immense choice of Patterns.—The certainty that the Goods are really New and of the Latest Fashion.—Superb Quality.—Guaranteed Durability, and the saving of all but the small profit charged by the Manufacturer.

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HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1000 hands.

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Liquor
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(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
« Sold by all respectable Chemists »
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Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS.
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5grms, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« *Messrs CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exhibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whoses medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit in Class 41 at the Colonial « Exhibition 1886-87.* »

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 *Sold by all Chemists*
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NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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MATHEY-CAYLUS'
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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues :—

MARBLE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	from	Rs.	30	to 300
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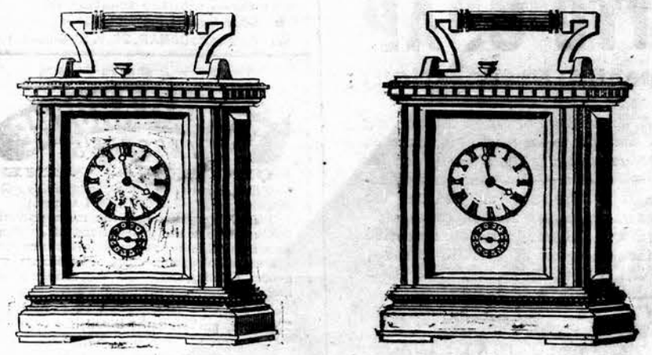
and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

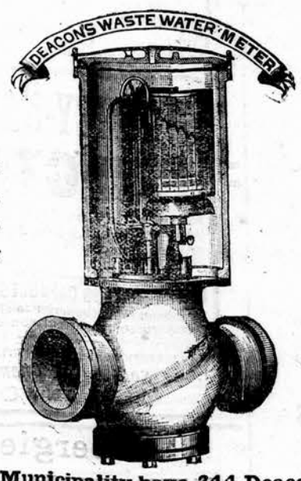
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS.



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 244 Deacon's Meters at present in use

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishment of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refer Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in "Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms :—

MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,

who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

TREACHER & CO. Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta.
S. BROOKS & CO., York House, Kurrachee.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL** has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. **SALT REGAL** is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

IN PRESENTING the *Fourteenth Illustrated Christmas Number* of our Trade Circular, THE PEARL, we have the honour to solicit from our Constituents a continuance of their favours.

Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

As to prices—We desire to assure those who have not yet favoured us with any orders, of our ability to meet the present competition. We assert that if quality be taken into consideration our prices are lower than any other house, and, that our Customers have a distinct advantage in dealing with us, as the quality of all our goods is rigidly upheld. We have a reputation of Eighty Years to maintain, and we have no intention to mar our eminently successful career by the introduction of inferior goods. Still it will be observed that the moderate prices of some of the articles illustrated in *The Pearl* places them within the reach of a very wide circle.

We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

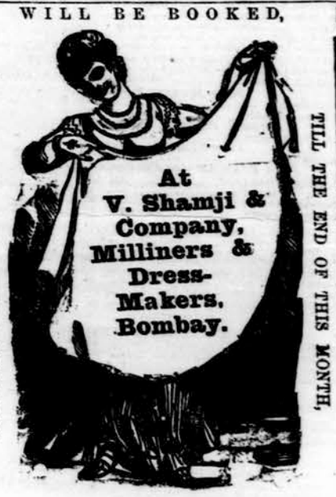
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Christmas, 1888.

WILL BE BOOKED,

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS FOR XMAS DRESSES!



TILL THE END OF THIS MONTH.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. SAINT HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887."
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the maker.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the

SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally applied the "Best in the World"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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